The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders on Saturday amounted to $382,000,000.

—A fire at Bryan, Texas, on Saturday morning, caused a loss of $32,000.

—Hon. A. H. Stephens is still confined to bed, and is in a very feeble condition.

—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Granada arrived in San Francisco on Sunday, from New York, via Cape Horn.

—A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition, returning to England.

—The Spanish Minister at Washington states that the proposed blockade of the coast of Cantabria is suspended for the present.

—The Philadelphia saloon keepers generally closed their doors yesterday, but it is believed there was much side-door business transacted.

—The wife of the venerable Henry Hermann, one of the most estimable Christian women in Dayton, Ohio, died on Saturday morning, after a long illness.

—Mr. Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, has donated $50,000 in Government bonds for the endowment of the Art Department in the Cincinnati University.

—Merchandise arriving at Detroit, destined for British Columbia, via San Francisco, will be allowed to go forward under a combined entry for transportation and importation.

—The steamer Black Diamond, *en route* from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, with a tow of coal, had her chimneys demolished by striking the Wheeling bridge on Saturday morning.

—A dispatch from Elko, Nevada, says the Central Pacific Railroad is still blockaded by snow. Western trains are lying at Toano, waiting for about fifty miles of road to be cleared.

—General Schenck, United States Minister to England, and ex-Senator Cattell, representing the Treasury Department in Europe, arrived in New York on Saturday, and Caleb Cushing sailed for Spain.

—The French citizens who died to New York city on account of taking part in the Commune have resolved to celebrate the 18th of March as the anniversary of the Paris Commune by a parade, banquet and ball.

—During a riot in South Wheeling on Saturday afternoon, a man named Biattner received two pistol balls through his lungs. Two other persons were severely injured. The disturbance arose from evidence given in Court.

—A rumor is gaining ground in Boston that Postmaster Burt is to retire, and State Senator Bailey is to be made Postmaster at Boston. Bailey was an earnest worker for General Butler in both his attempts on the Gubernatorial chair.

—Mr. R. T. Scowden, Superintendent Engineer of the Cincinnati water works, was arrested on Saturday on a warrant of Thomas Quinn, charging him with procuring the publication of a libel charging Quinn and Judge Hoefler with attempting to form a water works ring to swindle the city.

—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Vicar General Turner, of St. James' Cathedral, referred to the temperance crusade, and urged the congregation to give the movement all the aid in their power. During the day a number of ladies presented themselves in front of a number of large liquor saloons, and distributed tracts to all who entered.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to a member of Congress, showing that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected from September, 1862, when the internal revenue laws first went into effect, up to February 28, 1874, (last month estimated,) is $1,792,555,000. Of this amount there is due from late collectors $2,525,199, for the recovery of which suits have been begun.

—Gen. Schenck says the visit to his country is solely on private affairs, that he has not come home to fill any Cabinet or other office here, and that he will return to England in May, when his leave of absence expires. He goes to Washington to-morrow, where he remains three days, and then visits Ohio. The last three weeks of his stay in the United States will be passed in New York.

—Interviews with several railroad officials in St. Louis reveals the fact that there is a pretty general opinion in railroad circles that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will very soon make a formal demand for the restoration of the wages prevailing before the panic, and if this is not acceded to, that P. M. Arthur, the newly elected chief of that order, will at once declare a strike, and will require all members to refuse to work until the railroad companies surrender.

—The Supreme Council of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Philadelphia request all persons connected with the Association to close their places of business on Sundays. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, giving notice that in consequence of the interpretation placed by the Court of Common Pleas upon the law in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, the police have been instructed to aid in bringing violators to justice. The District Attorney says he will treat all cases of violation of the Sunday liquor law the same as other cases.

—Dispatches from the upper lake ports show that with the exception of some ice in Lake St. Clair, there is nothing to prevent steamers now going to the upper end of Huron river. The steamers will commence regular trips to-day. The ice in the Straits of Mackinaw is still solid, not showing as much signs of breaking up as a week ago. At Sault Ste. Marie it is still solid. The work on the canal is progressing favorably. On Lake Superior there is very little ice between Marquette and Grand Island. At the former place the lake was clear outside of break-water.

—The troops sent to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency arrived there on the 5th. All were well. They were delayed somewhat on account of having to throw some bridges across streams. They met no Indians and found all quiet there. There are between two and three thousand Sioux Indians at the agency under Red Cloud; also a large number of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. It is reported that Spotted Tail's band and some Minneconjoes had a fight at the Whetstone Agency on the 4th, which resulted in the former being driven away from the agency. The beef herds of both agencies have been raided and dispersed. No beef has been purchased at the Red Cloud Agency since the 11th of February. Matters are not considered safe or settled, though the troops met with no opposition *en route*, but it is thought having effected an entrance into the reservation in good shape, they will be able to maintain their position.

FOREIGN.

—Marshal Serrano has arrived at Somerrostro.

—Sixty-five thousand troops are operating in the north of Spain against the Carlists.

—The Marquis de Noailles has presented his credentials as Minister of France to Italy.

—Tennyson's poem on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was published on Saturday.

—The German Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the Empire a further installment of forty-two million thalers of the French indemnity.

—Upon the fall of Coomassie, General Wolsley issued an order to his troops, containing the following: "England is proud of such men, and I am proud of the honor of commanding them."

—The Great Western Railway Company has examined the river at Clifton, Ontario, with the view of building a new double track iron bridge, the present suspension bridge being inadequate for the railway traffic.

—The London *Observer* says a meeting of the members of the late Ministry was held on Saturday. The impression that Gladstone has declined the active leadership of the opposition during the ensuing session is confirmed. The Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his successor, but nothing has been decided yet.

—The report of the killing of ex-President Cespedes by the San Quintin battalion in Cuba is confirmed. On the 27th of February troops captured a negro, who was ordered to be shot. He promised, if his life was spared, to lead his captors to Cespedes. The proposition was accepted and the ex-President was discovered with a few friends five leagues from Ascerrodero. His companions fled, but he could not escape, and fired upon the troops, led by a sergeant, who returned the fire, and Cespedes received bullets in his head and breast, causing instant death. His body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, and was buried on the 1st instant.

CRIME.

—Edward York fatally stabbed David C. Stiles at a hotel in Rahway, N. J., last Friday night, during a quarrel about drinks. Both are well known citizens.

—L. M. Hall, Chief of Police of Vicksburg, has been arrested, charged with blackmailing gamblers. Two witnesses swear that they paid him one thousand dollars not to interfere with their faro game. He was held in $5,000 bail.

—A dispatch from Meriden, Conn., says on Saturday morning John Anderson, recently discharged from a spoke shop in Wallingford, entered there, and after speaking a few words angrily, fired twelve shots at the men, two of whom, Horatio Hall and Frederick Newton, were fatally wounded. Anderson then rushed from the building and cut his own throat.

—On Sunday evening, C. A. Brunt, a Baltimore drummer, about twenty-five years old, visited Lot Whitney's house of ill fame in Dayton, Ohio. Two of the girls quarreled, when one of them, Ally Bennett, whipped out a revolver. Brunt quickly interfered and was accidentally shot, the ball taking effect in the left breast just below the nipple. He is very dangerously hurt and cannot be removed. The girl was arrested.

—On the night of January 9 Adolph Hauk called at the Twentieth Precinct Station House in New York, and informed the officers that his jewelry store had just been robbed, after he himself had been knocked down and gagged. The officers doubted his story, but being given the number of a hack seen in the neighborhood on the night of the robbery, secured the driver, and he in turn gave the names of five thieves, three of whom have been arrested, and one of these was formerly a keeper in the city prison. None of the property was recovered.

Southern Claims Commission.

Two New Five Thousand Dollars Offices to be Created and Another Job Smuggled into an Appropriation Bill—The Southern Claims Commission to be made a Permanent Organization—All the Claims now Pending in the Department to be Transferred to it.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1874.

A deliberate cheat and gross swindle upon the taxpayers of the United States may be found in section 4 of the Army Appropriation Bill, No. 1009, now pending in the Senate. The objection is now in the shape of an amendment offered by one Pierce W. B. Gervey, a Georgia Congressman of the Democratic school, a native of South Carolina, educated at West Point by the bounteous munificence of the whole country, but who naturally graduated as a Major General in the Confederate army.

The Southern Loyal Claims Commission.

By act of March 10, 1871, Congress organized what is known as the Southern Loyal Claims Commission, charged with the duty of receiving and adjudicating the claims of loyal citizens of the late rebel States for property seized and damaged by the Union army during the late rebellion.

It was stated that none of these claims were to be paid, but it was thought best to collect and settle their status so that any future administration would find their payment barred by previous adjudication.

Three Commissioners,

With a salary of $5,000 per year each, were created by the law, but it was expressly stipulated that the Commission should terminate on the 10th of March, 1873. Before that time arrived, however, its time was extended to March 3, 1877.

Extent of Operations.

"Loyal" claims to the amount of $60,258,150 have been filed for rent of buildings and grounds in rebel States occupied by United States troops during the rebellion, for stores alleged to have been seized, for damage done to property, &c., one fifth of which has been allowed, $1,794,580 paid, and four-fifths of the $60,000,000 remains unadjudicated.

Operations Enlarged.

On the 11th of the present month, the army appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered an amendment creating two additional commissioners at $5,000 a year each, and providing that *all claims of loyal citizens for supplies by vessels or boats, now pending in the Departments, should be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission*, and that the decision of the two additional commissioners shall be held to be the decree of the commission. The amendment was adopted without debate.

By whose tricks or ingenious artifice the fraudulent section got into this appropriation bill is not seen by the proceedings, as it is simply given as "read by the clerk." It is not possible that any considerable number of the majority of members of both political parties prefer that in voting for an Army Appropriation bill, they were also voting for a provision, in these times when Government and people knew not where to find means to pay their honest debts and necessary expenses, creating two additional Commissioners of Claims at a salary of $5,000 each per annum, who shall form part of a ring. Did they perceive they were putting into the power of these "Commissioners of Claims" "all claims" which have been or may be presented up to November, 1875, of any who by whatever hocus pocus shall prove to them that they were "loyal" during the war, for stores or supplies taken, buildings or grounds occupied during the rebellion for the use of the army? Did they observe that this section, stealthily injected into the army bill, gives exclusive jurisdiction, *de mano*, to this ring of Commissioners of all claims now pending undetermined in any department of the Government? Do they understand the section when it says "the decision of said two additional Commissioners" on these claims transferred from the Department, "shall be taken and held to be the decision of the Commission and shall be decisive?" Are they aware there are millions upon millions of these claims before the Departments, which, by this provision, are to be adjudicated by these two men alone? Were they apprised before voting for this measure that claims purporting be of the character prefiled for, had been already filed to the amount of $60,258,150, that about one-fifth of this has been allowed and $1,794,580 paid?

Is it likely that the two new commissioners provided for in this act, with their full and absolute jurisdiction, will be so particular in examining and rejecting claims as the regularly organized bureaus of the Departments, where each claim must pass the scrutiny of a large number of examiners—each acting as a check upon the other.

The sole object of the amendment is to create two additional officers, make the Southern Claims Commission a permanent institution and transfer to its jurisdiction the worthless claims now pending in the Departments. If such a law is just and proper, let it be enacted squarely in distinct acts appertaining to southern claims—let it stand on its own feet, and not be surreptitiously inserted or tacked to an appropriation bill.

It has been long known that men, well understood to be disloyal during the rebellion, have been working in conjunction to claim agency, witnesses and claimants against the Government, trumping up, swearing to, and presenting such claims as would stand an excellent chance of being allowed by such a law as this act creates, which would have to be footed by the Government out of the hard earned taxes paid by really loyal men.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that all persons amnestied are to be regarded before the law as loyal. This decision may change the character of this bill, which now looks so simple and innocent. Has the country not had about enough little games of this kind as it can stand.

That Remarkable Prayer.

It is said the prayer of the chaplain of the Senate the other day calling down the wrath of God on the maligners of public men and slanderers was inspired by the statement made in the Detroit papers reflecting upon the sobriety of the senior Senator from Michigan, to whom the reverend gentleman is indebted for his chaplaincy. The Senators themselves not being aware of this statement, were at first highly indignant and then astounded at such a supplication to the throne of grace, and their surprise was not dispelled until it was generally circulated who the chaplain intended to hit. The belief at the moment of this prayer was quite general among Senators that the maligners and slanderers alluded to were members of the Senate and House. There was considerable amusement when the prayer was understood all around.

DIAMOND.

The "Dispatch" in Uniontown—Its Immense Influence Exposed.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 6, 1874.

The editor of the *Dispatch*, in this morning's issue, indulges in self-congratulations over a mistake whereby his paper received a telegram sent to and intended for the GAZETTE. If Mr. Sadler, the official secretary of the Searight meeting, is the regular correspondent of the *Dispatch*, and sent it "two comprehensive telegrams," it was quite noticeable that neither of them was published, but great prominence was given to my message. Permit me also to differ with the *Dispatch* when it asserts that my "piece" was placed "where it would do the most good." That journal has a very limited circulation in this town, not over eight or ten copies, and no influence at all; while the GAZETTE circulates very extensively and has a wide influence. Therefore, imagine my feelings, if you can, when I discovered that my telegram was published in a paper that is seen and read by but few. I appreciate, too, the compliment of the editor of the *Dispatch* in saying that it was a "full" and "entertaining report," but regret that it was not placed where it would really have done the most good.

J. S. R.

A Mysterious Death.

The village of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa., is greatly excited over the mysterious and sudden death of a man named Martin Nash. Thursday afternoon this man took a razor, brush and cup and went into a stable or barn on his premises, it is presumed to shave himself. He was never seen again in life by any one willing to confess that fact. Some time after he left his house, some friends of his had occasion to enter the barn. Here they found Nash in a sitting posture, dead, with cup, razor and brush lying beside him. Dr. A. P. Carr testified that he had made a post mortem examination of the body. Upon the neck was a discolored mark, as if made by a rope. An examination of the room disclosed the fact that a beam or rafter had marks on it as if caused by the friction of a rope. After further search a rope was found in a dog kennel some fifteen feet from the body. The rope was made in a noose and fitted the marks on the neck. After hearing this testimony, the jury rendered a verdict that Nash came to his death by hanging at his own hands or the hands of some unknown person or persons. For prudential reasons, easily understood by the public, we refrain from stating what is known or suspected in this case.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Saturday's Session in the House.

Trying to Dispense with Saturday Sittings—The Effort is Unsuccessful—Bills of Local Interest—Proposition to Prosecute Banks—Interesting to Arbitrators—A Proposed New Bank Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1874.

HOUSE.

Saturday Sessions Voted Failures.

There was but a small attendance in the House this morning. Fifty-two members only answered to roll call, just sufficient to make a quorum. Speaker McCormick being absent Mr. Allison, of Washington, was called to the chair.

The members present expressed generally an opinion that Saturday sessions were failures, and Mr. WORRALL submitted the following:

Resolved, That hereafter, when this House adjourns on Friday, it will meet again on Monday evening at seven and a half o'clock.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to amend by providing for a session on Friday afternoon.

After some debate the amendment was accepted, and the resolution as modified, was adopted—yeas, 35; nays, 17.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Venango, raised the point of order that it would require sixty-seven votes to carry the resolution, because it repealed a standing rule of the House, and required a two-third vote of all its members elected.

The acting Speaker (Mr. Allison) would have preferred to submit the question, but as it seemed to be the desire of the House, he would assume the responsibility and decide that the point was well taken.

After some discussion an appeal was taken and the Chair's decision was sustained by a vote of 33 to 19.

Business from Committees.

The following business was then reported from Committees:

Mr. NEWMEYER, with a negative recommendation, reported an act limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

Mr. STRAHAHAN—An act to punish the fraudulent issue of tax receipts.

Mr. BROCKWAY presented an act to compel foreign railroad companies to have and maintain an office in the State.

Also, as committed, an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the account of the State Printer.

Also, as committed, an act for the further regulation of appeals from assessments of damages to owners of property taken for public use.

Mr. MCCREERY—An act to provide for a thorough mineralogical and geological survey of the State.

Mr. VODGES—An act fixing and defining the individual liability of banks. [The bill makes stockholders in banks, banking companies, saving fund institutions and all other incorporated companies doing the business of banks, or loaning or discounting moneys, personally liable for all debts and deposits in their individual capacity to double the amount of capital stock held and owned by each.]

Exempting Securities from Taxation.

Mr. ALLISON (Ways and Means), as committed, act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other securities from taxes, except for State purposes.

Soldiers' Orphans.

Mr. TALLEY, same, as committed, act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of the State.

Vacating Streets.

Mr. REYBURN (Judiciary General), with amendment, an act to empower the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this State to vacate roads, streets, lanes or alleys which have been laid out and not opened.

Mr. NEWMYER, same, as committed, an act by which the title to all estates and interests in lands in the State of Pennsylvania may be vested in the United States when no agreement can be made with the owners of the land.

Going for the Banks.

Mr. REYBURN presented the following:

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, the Attorney General be directed to commence proceedings against the Union National Manufacturers, National and Western Banks of Philadelphia, Second National Bank of Titusville and Lycoming Co., banks of Philadelphia, or any of the officers or agents thereof, who sent or caused to be sent remittances for the purposes of aiding in the passage of House Bill No. 18, for the offense of offering directly or indirectly to bribe the members of General Assembly.

Mr. NEWMEYER, for annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts of townships, to adjacent cities.

Also, one making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Association.

Compulsory Arbitration.

Mr. CHRISTY, an act relating to Compulsory Arbitration as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the defendant, his agent or attorney, in any civil suit or action, in any court in this Commonwealth, wherein an affidavit is, or may be required, and in which the plaintiff, by himself, his agent or attorney, shall have filed an affidavit of claim, setting forth the nature and amount of his claim, and also filed a declaration or statement, to enter a rule of reference declaring his intention to have arbitrators chosen, unless he shall have previously filed an affidavit of defense specifically setting forth the nature of the same. Provided, however, that such rule of reference shall in no case prevent the plaintiff from entering a rule on the defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

Personal Estate of Married Women.

Also the following:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That so much of the act approved April 11th, A. D. 1848, as requires the acknowledgment of any instrument in writing intended to assign and transfer the interest of any married woman in her personal property to be acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and any acknowledgment hereafter made, or which may hereafter be made in such cases before any Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments in this Commonwealth, shall be as valid and effectual to all purposes whatsoever as if made before said Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

A New "Bank Bill."

The following is a synopsis of the new bill relative to banks, which will come up for discussion this week:

Sections one, two and three provide that the persons forming such association shall under their hands make a certificate which shall specify, first, the name; second, the location or place of business; third, amount of capital stock and number of shares; fourth, the names and places of residence of shareholders; fifth, a statement that such certificate is made to enable the persons named to form a corporation for banking purposes. This certificate shall be acknowledged before a Judge or Notary Public. The Auditor General upon the receipt of the articles of association with the approval thereon of the Attorney General.

SEC. 4. Notice of such intended application shall be advertised in two newspapers printed in the county.

None Less Than $50,000.

SEC. 5. No corporation shall be organized under this act with a capital stock of less than fifty thousand dollars. Stockholders shall be individually responsible to the amount of their stock at the par value thereof in addition to the par value of such shares.

SEC. 6. That every association formed under the provision of this act shall, from the date of the letters patent thereto, be a body corporate, but shall transact no business except such as may be incidental to the purpose of its organization.

SEC 7. All corporations incorporated under the provisions of this act shall have the power and may borrow or lend money for such purposes as they deem proper, may discount bills of exchange, foreign or domestic promissory notes or other negotiable paper, and the interest may be received in advance, and shall have the right to hold in trust or as collateral security for loans or advances, or discounts, stocks, real, personal or mixed, including the notes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, and to purchase, collect and adjust the same, and to dispose thereof for the benefit of the said corporation, or for the payment of the debts as security for which the same may be held.

Conveying Real Estate.

SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for any associations incorporated under this act to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows: First, such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation and transaction of its business. Second, such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith as security for debts contracted. Third, such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in its course of business. Fourth, such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such corporation, or to secure debts due to said corporation, but in no other case nor for any other purpose.

SEC. 9. That before any association incorporated under this act shall commence business at least fifty per centum of its capital stock shall be paid in, and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least ten per centum on the whole amount of the capital per month from the time it shall commence business, and the payment of each installment shall be certified under oath to the Auditor General by the president and cashier of the corporation.

Increasing Capital Stock.

SEC. 10. That any corporation formed under this act may provide in its articles of association for an increase of its capital stock from time to time as may be deemed expedient.

SEC. 11. Relates to the sale of stock for unpaid installments.

SEC. 12. That the affairs of every corporation organized under this act shall be managed by not less than five directors one of whom shall be President and another Vice President, and each director when elected before assuming the duty of his office, take an oath that he will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such corporation.

SEC. 13. Relates to the annual elections, and authorizes the board to fill vacancies.

Electing Directors.

SEC. 14. In all elections for directors and otherwise, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him, and may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 15. That the directors of every corporation under this act shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each therein, in the office where its business is transacted, and such list shall be subject to the inspection of the shareholders and creditors of such corporation.

SEC. 16. That the directors of the corporations shall carry at least one-tenth of the profits of the preceding quarter, and at least one-tenth of the net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until such surplus fund shall amount to twenty-five per centum of its capital stock.

"Dividend Day."

SEC. 17. That on each dividend day the cashier shall make a full, explicit and accurate statement of the condition of the corporation, to be verified on the oath of the president and cashier, setting forth, First, the amount of capital stock actually paid in. Second, the balances and debts of every kind due. Third, the amount due to time, and call depositors separately. Fourth, the total amount of debts and liabilities of every description. Fifth, the amount on hand of bills, bonds, notes and other evidence of debts discounted or purchased, and cash on hand. Sixth, the value of real and personal property held. Seventh, the amount of undivided profits. Eighth, the amount of liabilities to the corporation by the directors thereof. Ninth, the amount of liabilities to the corporation by the stockholders.

SEC. 18. That no cashier, teller, bookkeeper, or other persons necessary for executing the business of the corporation shall enter into a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in such amount as the Board of Directors may require, conditioned for the proper and faithful performance of his duties, security or which bonds shall be approved by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the corporation is located and recorded within thirty days after the same shall be given, and shall be open in such county. Any person aggrieved and suffering injury by the failure of any officer or clerk may commence and prosecute an action on the same.

SEC. 19. Is the present law relative to officers and cashiers.

SEC. 20. When two directors shall require it the yeas and nays shall be inserted on the minute book of the bank.

Limiting Loans.

SEC. 21. The gross amount loaned to all the directors and officers of such corporations, and to the houses or firms in which they may be interested, directly or indirectly, shall not exceed at any time the sum of fifteen per cent. of the capital stock paid in.

SEC. 22. The cashier shall publish a statement of the condition of the bank semi-annually.

SEC 23. That no corporation under this act shall purchase any portion of its capital unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss on a debt previously contracted in good faith.

SEC. 24. No dividends shall be declared unless from the net earnings of the time specified for which the dividend is declared to be payable.

SEC. 25. Shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock may force the bank into liquidation whenever they desire.

SEC. 26. Ten days' grace allowed a bank before a protest can be recorded, and if the bank omits to pay its liability for thirty days, the Auditor General shall notify such corporation that it has committed an act of insolvency.

SEC. 27. Receiver to be appointed.

SEC. 28. Defines his duties.

Inquiring into "Insolvency."

SEC. 29. That if any corporation under this act, against which the Auditor General shall have instituted proceedings on account of any supposed act of insolvency as prescribed in this act, such corporation may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction on said Auditor General to suspend all further proceedings against such corporation for insolvency, and such court, after citing the Auditor General to appear and show cause why such writ should not be granted, the said court shall proceed to inquire if such corporation has actually suspended payment of its liabilities and continues such suspension, and for this purpose such Court may direct an issue if required by either party, and if, after such inquiry, such Court shall discover such corporation has not suspended and does not continue to suspend payment of its liabilities, shall make an order enjoining the Auditor General from all further proceedings against such corporation on account of the supposed act of insolvency on which such proceedings were instituted, and thereupon all the property and assets of such corporation shall be restored to it.

SEC. 30. The Legislature reserves the power to revoke or annul the charters of all such banks whenever in their opinion it shall be necessary for the public welfare, in such a manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the stockholders.

LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The editorial telegraphed from yesterday's *Evening Picayune*, regarding the Appropriation bill, was suppressed, and did not appear in the morning editions. The *Times*, *Republican* and *German Gazette* all report that the Appropriation bill passed the House. The passage of the bill seems to be generally conceded, otherwise an extra session of the Legislature would be called. Senator Anderson, one of the Senate Committee, who was near the Speaker's desk when the motion was made to adopt the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, gives it as his opinion that at least two-thirds voted Aye. Senator Bogg, who was also present, concurs in the views of Mr. Anderson, and the Speaker declared the bill adopted.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says a memorial was passed by both branches of the Legislature asking Congress to make an appropriation to clear the Tombigbee river of obstructions to navigation; also petitions favoring the Fort St. Phillip canal. The Senate Committee report that the constitutional amendments submitted at the last election failed to receive the necessary majority. A resolution was adopted to submit at the next election an amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—In the Assembly to-day the bill to make women eligible to educational offices was passed by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-one. In the Senate the Judiciary committee reported in favor of an election for or against a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

THE STORM.

Destructive Flood Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 7.—No American mails have been received in this city for three days, the storm of Wednesday having washed away the bridges, preventing the running of trains. The flood is the most destructive experienced in twenty years.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamships Abyssinia and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, have arrived.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Schiller, from New York, has arrived out.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE CLARION FIRE.

Two Residences and Two Stores Burned—Loss About $25,000.

In Friday's GAZETTE we announced the fact that a destructive fire had occurred at Clarion, involving considerable loss. Below will be found further particulars as given in the Clarion *Democrat*: "The most destructive fire that has ever visited Clarion, broke out on Monday morning last, a few minutes after four o'clock, and before the flames could be stayed, had destroyed $25,000 worth of property. Some men at work filling an ice-house discovered smoke issuing from the roof of the building of T. C. Wilson, on Main street, and in a few minutes the flames broke out at the side of the chimney. Mr. Wilson had built a fire in the stove in his store, and had gone down to the Jones house to get breakfast before starting to Pittsburgh. From the location of the fire when first discovered, it must have caught from the chimney in the attic. His store and residence were under the same roof. When the alarm was given, our citizens promptly turned out and worked for a short time to save the building, but that proving fruitless, they commenced moving the goods and furniture. The greater part of them were taken out, but in the hurried work necessary, were greatly damaged. The whole building, both dwelling and store, was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the store of N. Myers, a few feet distant. This being a frame building also, it was found useless to attempt to save it. The work of removal was continued. The stock being hardware, much of it heavy, it required almost superhuman efforts to clear the store before the destroying flames consumed the timber like building. The roof of the splendid new brick residence of Mr. Myers, just completed last year, on the lot adjoining his store, caught fire, but baffled the efforts of the workers to save it. Without extinguishing apparatus our people worked manfully to save this building, for it seemed such a wanton destruction of handsome property to see it sacrificed; but all to no effect. The brick walls held back the devouring flames until the furniture was removed, but the building was consumed. The wind was not high, but to the west, and the fire having reached Market street at this point, the space between that and the Court House prevented it spreading further west.

"The losses are about as follows: T. C. Wilson, $10,000, fully insured on goods, and partially on buildings; N. Myers, loss $12,000; insured on goods fully, and on buildings $7,000, and the buildings are estimated at $6,000."

THE CAPITAL.

Illegal Legislation in Louisiana Denied.

Senators Anxious to Dispose of the Currency Question.

Probable Amendment of the Customs Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1874.

Illegal Legislation in Louisiana Denied.

This morning's *Chronicle* publishes a telegram from Governor Kellogg and J. S. Matthews, Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, refuting the editorial statement made by the New Orleans *Picayune*, and telegraphed North, that the Appropriation bills, which had not been even voted upon by the Louisiana Legislature, were nevertheless entered upon the journal after adjournment as having passed in due form. Messrs. Kellogg and Matthews brand the *Picayune's* statement as wholly false.

The Currency Question.

Leading Senators express the hope this evening that the currency question will be disposed of in the Senate this week. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, expects to open the debate upon the question to-morrow morning. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1874.

The Customs Laws.

The Committee on Ways and Means will probably be occupied throughout the present week in hearing statements relating to the Customs laws. There is no question that the statements made thus far have convinced the Committee of serious losses and other wrongs to which merchants have unnecessarily been subjected by the Government officers in the seizure of books and papers, and, therefore, it can reasonably be expected that if the Committee shall not report a bill to repeal that provision of the law, they will suggest such an amendment as will render it less injurious to the class of the current business men who may have fallen under the suspicion of Treasury agents and their detectives, and all other informers and spies. The Committee will certainly endeavor to frame such a bill as will afford relief to the merchants, but at the same time guard the interests of the Government.

Explanatory.

Representative Garfield yesterday replied to Mr. Kellogg's criticism of statements in his speech concerning the reduction of taxation since 1866, by saying that the amount of reduction, as stated in his speech, were correct. The only error was a clerical or typographical error in the printing of the speech, which should have read "internal revenue duties" instead of "customs duties." The acts of 1866, '67 and '68 reduced the duties on internal revenue, but not on customs. The error was merely a verbal one, and did not affect either the amounts given or the arguments in Mr. Garfield's speech.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Campaign in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—The interest in the temperance movement is constantly increasing, and the ladies are organizing in various parts of the city for a determined campaign. Several saloons were visited yesterday in Newburg, a suburban town. One dealer, O. Osborne, was induced to renounce his calling. In the deportment of the ladies there was no general denunciation of the saloon keepers, but on the contrary, the kindest feeling was manifested towards them.

A committee of ladies from the First Universalist church at Mt. Gilead visited the saloons in that place yesterday, and received the signatures of all the liquor dealers to their pledge.

At Elyria, the largest temperance meeting ever convened in that city was held in City Hall last night. More than one thousand persons were present, and unusual enthusiasm was manifested, indicating the earnestness of the people. The crusade is gaining strength at Alliance. A large meeting was held in the Opera House last night. Two bars have been already closed. The work on the street will begin next week.

At New Philadelphia the ladies' army numbers over two hundred. Daily prayer meetings are held, attended by many of the business men. Communications were received from the grand jurors urging immediate work. Out of eighty-four indictments presented to the present Court seventy are for selling liquor.

At Wooster thorough preparations are being made to move on the saloons early in the week.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—The crusaders moved in four squads to day. No liquor dealers have yet signed the pledge. A number have been notified that they had closed till the liquor trade. The presumption is that they want to hold themselves free to resume the traffic if the women's movement should not succeed, and therefore will not pledge themselves. The ladies closed the day's work with the enthusiasm which characterized the commencement. They announce that they will resume hostilities on Monday morning.

TOLEDO, O., March 7.—At Findlay, Ohio, the woman's temperance movement is progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people. After three days' work more than two hundred have signed the pledge and four saloonkeepers have surrendered. This morning a large quantity of liquor was emptied into the streets. The ladies are encamped, and will not stop singing and praying until every saloon in the town is closed. About four hundred ladies are engaged in the work.

At Maumee City and Perrysburg the ladies have organized to the number of one hundred in each place, and will inaugurate the crusade immediately.

No definite plan of action has yet been decided upon in this city. A meeting has, however, been called for Monday evening at the Wheeler Opera House, to consider the matter.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Mayor Johnston received information to-night that the ladies of East Walnut Hills would commence their visitations to the saloons to-morrow. Eleven ministers preached in favor of the women's temperance movement to-day and to-night. An immense audience attended the union temperance services at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, crowding even all the standing room.

The *Gazette's* special reports immense temperance meetings to night at Zanesville, Ohio, and Madison, Indiana. Reports from small towns where the work has been begun say that it is unabated.

Judge Smith, of Warren county, yesterday dissolved the order restraining the ladies of the town of Morrow from praying in front of saloons, and refused an injunction on the ground that the petitioners were engaged in the business of violating a law, and could have no protection of the law in its violation.

The women in Marietta commenced work yesterday.

The ladies in Cincinnati meet again to-morrow afternoon. There is no probability of the immediate commencement of the work in the heart of the city. Deaf to the action will not probably be taken for several days.

Rev. Charles Herman, of the German Protestant Church in Hamilton, Ohio, preached vigorously to-day against the movement.

DAYTON, O., March 8.—The women gave the saloonists a truce on Saturday, and devoted themselves to prayer and recruiting for the marching column, which is too light for the heavy campaign before them. By Tuesday or Wednesday they hope to move in a column. A division of several hundred strong will be out to-morrow. The saloonists are fortifying exasperated, and if some of them treat the ladies rudely it will not be surprising.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Eastern and Middle States, clear weather, low temperature and fresh to brisk north to west winds, diminishing in force.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear weather and light to fresh northwest to northeast winds.

For the lower lake region, clearing but partly cloudy weather, and winds diminishing in force.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio valley and Tennessee, clear weather, rising temperature and winds diminishing to gentle and fresh.

For the West Gulf States, rising temperature and east to south winds.

For Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, falling barometer, rising temperature and east to south winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall.

OBITUARY.

Ex-President Fillmore.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Ex-President Fillmore died in this city to-night. On Saturday his condition became a great deal worse, and continued to sink until ten minutes past eleven o'clock to-night, when he expired. He was conscious to the last. At eight o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nourishment was palatable. These were his last words. Death was painless.

Duel Between Two Negroes.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 8.—Two negroes, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan, had some angry words, during which Blair told Sullivan he was no gentleman. The latter demanded an apology or satisfaction with shot guns or pistols. Blair replied that he had no apology to make, but accepted the challenge, naming the time, place and the weapons. The parties met at Sand Bar Ferry this morning, accompanied by their seconds, two negroes named Ralph Knight and Wm. Armstrong. The ground was paced off, and Colt's five shooters placed in the hands of the principals, Knight gave the word of command. He said: "Peter, is you ready?" Peter said, "Yes, sah." "Moses, are you ready?" Mo

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼.

MARSHAL SERRANO is announced as being about to march to the relief of Bilboa, where Carlos proposes to be crowned King of Spain. It would have been better had he marched earlier.

THE corporations that are fighting the proposition to tax them are assured that to do so will be to stop State aid to the Centennial. This will deprive them of more profits than the tax would amount to.

LATER intelligence from the British army in Ashantee, leads to the belief in the entire success of the expedition, so far as the capture of Coomassie is concerned. The army of the Ashantees was defeated, and the term of Coomassie "looted" by the army. This argues the safe return of the British forces.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURG, with his bride, the Grand Duchess Marie, arrived at Gravesend Saturday, and proceeded at once to Windsor by special trains. They were accorded a grand reception on their arrival. While proceeding up the bay, the channel fleet was massed to receive them—which was done by a salute.

We copy from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* a recital of facts, which we had before heard, privately, relative to the condition of the insane poor in the Northampton County Poor House. The several insane patients were penned up in wooden cages, in an indescribably foul and stifling atmosphere, entirely nude, and with only a little straw to burrow in,—not a single article of furniture being provided. In this terrible situation they have been kept from two to six years! Is it surprising that the Board of Charites ask power to remedy such abuses?

THE election in New Hampshire comes off on Tuesday, and the result of the canvass, which has been a remarkably quiet one, is said to forecast the success of McCutcheon, the Republican candidate for Governor, and a Republican Legislature. There are three candidates for Governor in the field—McCutcheon, Republican; Weston, Democrat; and Blackmore, Prohibition. As the Republican and Democratic parties are always so evenly balanced, there is a possibility that the third candidacy may result in throwing the election of Governor upon the Legislature.

THE REFERENCE of the centennial bill back to committee by the Senate is variously interpreted, touching the probability of an appropriation being obtained. It is said by some that the committee favor it, and by others that they oppose. The opposition manifested wears the appearance of petty spite. It has been very truly said that Mr. Sumner opposes it for personal reasons. Cameron has superseded him as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The centennial is to be celebrated at Philadelphia,—the chief city of Cameron's State. Therefore, why should not Sumner oppose? And, as the President favors, there is additional reason for the opposition. Such are the influences that have to do, at times, with public issues. But to draw in personal quarrels to influence public issues is hardly proper. Were it done by a person of less prominence than Sumner, it would be regarded as thoroughly mean.

DON CARLOS seems to be making some progress, and is preparing for a general demand for recognition by the several Governments of Europe. He proposes to be crowned King of Spain in the captured town of Bilboa, and then to apply for laws and honors. Just what value there is in all this it is hard to say, unless he can persuade the several Powers in Europe that there is enough moral force accruing from the capture made to entirely promise success in his future undertakings. It is something of a problem, just now, what the future Government of Spain will be, and the Great Powers will probably remain disneutral, as between the contending Serrano has been made Presithe Republic, and is anxious for tion, but cannot obtain it. In her unfortunate condition, poor Spain be left to the contending elements in her own midst. Don Carlos' crown will be valuable when he makes it so; and Serrano's chair will be an agreeable resting place when Carlos is suppressed. In the meantime, Europe prefers a Kingdom, provided the King is secure on his throne, and detests a Republic, but prefers not to be pronounced against it till the fact of weakness is very definitely established. So we follow the general order, and compliment Carlos, and congratulate Serrano.

THE fearful character of the famine in India can hardly be comprehended in this country. According to Lord Northbrooke, Viceroy of India, "thirty millions of people are in deep distress, and six millions of people are thrown upon our hands to save or let perish." Of course, the famine has been foreseen, and for months the Government has been busy with measures of relief. It is confidently asserted that sufficient food is on hand. The great trouble is lack of carriage. Still, money can do much, and England stands ready to pour out money with desperate lavishness. Private subscriptions are being called for, in England and Hindostan, to supplement Government grants. Queen Victoria unwisely headed the London subscription with £1,000. No native henceforth dare to give more, lest he should insult his sovereign. At a meeting held in Calcutta on the 4th inst., statistics of the famine at that time were read. In the Providence of Tirhoot, one million people out of the four million population will have to be entirely supported for several months. Altogether, the Patna Division will have one and a half million recipients of relief. In other quarters the outlook is as gloomy. In many places the people have but one meal a day. "They are anxious, but wonderfully patient." Even the higher classes are forced to ask Government aid. Everything within mortal power is being done to carry that aid wherever it is needed. But with the best efforts, it is quite certain that very many will perish.

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

The testimony of William E. Dodge, relative to the moiety system, presents the merchants' side of the question, and is worthy of credence, as coming from a pure-minded Christian gentleman. He represents that in his own case, a clerk turned against him, another clerk who remained in his firm's employ was paid to act as spy upon them, and Jayne, Butler, and others were employed in a system of terrorism, until they extorted from him $270,000. He further says that Secretary Boutwell wished him to go into Court with his case, and if it should be referred to him as Secretary of the Treasury, he would give a patient examination into all the facts, and decide accordingly. This advice was not taken by Phelps, Dodge & Co., because of the fear that was upon them. This evidence shows two things: That their clerks, who were private parties, and Jayne and others, who were public officers, turned upon them for blackmailing purposes. Yet there is another statement made by Mr. Dodge that looks a little singular. It is that Judge Davis, who, he declares is an honest man, was impressed that the case against them was a bad one. This seems to admit that there were facts in existence that looked badly for them. Mr. Dodge closed his evidence by urging the breaking up of the entire moiety system. The committee are understood to have acted favorably in regard to a bill that will do this, if passed by Congress. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid to or for his own use or benefit any money or property whatever of the United States, except a salary to be fixed by law, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any persons for private purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment from the Treasury of all actual and necessary traveling expenses of United States officials when performing the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices.

This will meet the case in part. If there were added a clause, providing that *no one* shall, directly or indirectly, receive a percentage for informations touching violations of the customs laws, where such violation is committed by a firm in regular standing, we suppose the system would be destroyed, root and branch. But this should be supplemented by the employment of honorable detectives. The above, it should be understood, does not affect the law against, or methods provided for detecting smuggling. This much is right. The upshot of the entire business is about this. The abuses of the moiety system will, no doubt, be remedied—the committee is investigating the subject for this very purpose. This done, and we see no reason why aggrieved parties should not take their cases into Court, by a charge of conspiracy to defraud against Jayne, Butler and the rest.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The Monthly Report No. 4, of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ending October 31, 1873, and for the nine months ending the same, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1872. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended October 31, 1873	$ 57,338,202	$ 31,770,688	$ 1,867,316
Month ended October 31, 1872	54,424,970	46,158,942	3,062,852
Ten months ended October 31, 1873	550,267,511	488,217,474	21,067,443
Ten months ended October 31, 1872	591,594,724	457,757,576	21,604,899

The portions of the imports and exports for the ten months ending October 31, 1873, and 1872, which consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise, respectively, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports. (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
1873.			
Specie and bullion	$ 73,096,291	$ 40,430,802	$ 6,720,307
Merchandise	477,277,220	448,777,842	14,347,136
1872.			
Specie and bullion	$ 18,078,842	$1,731,057	7,673,259
Merchandise	573,518,191	255,958,519	13,931,640

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse October 31, 1873, was $68,606,604, against $69,075,725 October 31, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the ten months ending October 31, 1873, exceed the domestic and foreign exports combined by $41,541,715, while for the same period of 1872 the excess of imports over exports was $128,561,253.

Of the total foreign trade for the ten months ending October 31, 1873 and 1872, the following values were carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (Mixed Values.)	Foreign exports.
American Vessels	$147,458,719	$121,253,119	$ 7,161,171
Foreign Vessels	240,353,709	421,504,813	11,787,927
Land Vehicles	12,587,087	6,791,763	2,619,145
1872.			
American Vessels	160,729,021	138,398,502	5,947,842
Foreign Vessels	419,279,666	306,040,671	12,244,483
Land Vehicles	11,585,447	13,320,315	3,412,574

An examination of the foregoing table shows that of the trade by water during the ten months ending October 31, 1873, only 25 per cent. was in American vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872 28 per cent. was carried in American vessels.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered into and cleared from the United States during the twelve months ending October 31, 1873, and 1872, respectively:

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
1873.	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons*
American vessels	11,774	3,742,699	11,788	3,750,053
Foreign vessels	20,302	8,442,861	20,494	8,415,171
Total	31,675	12,185,520	32,050	12,265,224
1872.				
American vessels	11,121	3,724,751	11,076	3,715,104
Foreign vessels	19,126	7,362,359	19,162	7,331,807
Total	30,247	11,117,110	30,188	11,046,911

In addition to the usual summaries, this report contains a table showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States (distinguishing specie and bullion from merchandise) annually from 1790 to 1873, inclusive; also statements showing the trade of Great Britain; statistics of Bremen exports from the consular district of Chemnitz to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1873; prices of tea in Japan; trade of Cuba; and importations of silk into New York from 1866 to 1873, inclusive.

SPRING PROSPECTS.

The reports touching the prospects of Spring trade are so variable, as received from different parts of the country, that they constitute an exceptional phase of affairs. Usually, when there is a stagnation in business in one or two large cities, it represents a general condition, more or less observable in all parts of the country. This is true as to money, labor, the sale and purchase of goods, and the prices and transactions in real estate. In Chicago, there is a large amount invested in pork, but there is a moderately active demand for it, and it is thought that within two months the stock will be disposed of. In New York there is a very unhopeful condition of affairs. Says the *Times:* "The ordinary enterprises which usually spring into active operation as the season of navigation on the northern rivers approaches, are this year entered on with notable timidity, or are wholly avoided. The importers, the manufacturers, and the jobbers—the three classes who together supply, directly, the retail trade of the country—are agreed that there is a dullness little less than stagnation in every quarter, and the opinion of those engaged in transportation is in substantial harmony with that of the other classes."

As against these representations are other facts that are clearly within our knowledge. We stated, in our money article, a few days since, that railroads have settled outstanding bills up to the first of January. We are now informed by a firm that deals largely with about thirty railroads, including the principal trunk lines of the country, that it has been notified that hereafter, the railroads will pay their bills monthly. This shows that they are back to their normal condition, or as it was before the panic. They are not, we presume, doing so large a general business as before, but they are more than paying expenses, and are gradually coming up to their old standard in trade.

We have already stated that certain branches of iron manufacture are prospering, and that the outlook is good for all branches. The pig iron and rail manufacturing branches are yet depressed,—but not so much as two months ago,—but more so than they were fifteen days since. Those engaged in these departments of business are hopeful for the future. They claim that the prosperity that attends other departments of iron and steel manufacture, is a sure indication of returning activity for all branches of iron manufacture. We see no reason for doubting these views. Fifteen millions of dollars of loans have been negotiated in London for the extension of our railway system. Our railroads are regaining their former prosperity. The internal commerce of the country is steadily improving, and promises greater activity in the near future. Why, then, is there any stagnation?

To some extent this is attributable to the non-action of Congress on the currency question,—but this does not fully account for the trouble existing. It is evident that some branches of trade, which involve a large outlay of money, are not affected by such influences. Why not? It will be noticed that the trade affected by special dullness is that in imported goods. The accumulations of imported articles are resting on the shelves of the jobbers,—there being no active demand for them in the country generally. This indicates, rather than else, that our people are disposed to deal only in articles of palpable need, and that the rage for imported goods, which are, to a large extent, purchased as articles of luxury, is under control for the present. The effect of the panic, in limiting purchases of foreign silks and satins, wines and liquors, and articles of vertu, is still felt, and will be for a considerable time to come. But we judge the general trade of the country, —that which goes toward the development of its resources and the up-building of its industries,—will steadily improve during the months of early Spring.

Whatever may be true of other points, Pittsburgh has no reason to complain. Her peculiar industries are fairly active, and while not in the full tide of prosperity again, are in a sufficiently hopeful state for our manufacturers to be in very pleasant mood. While this is true, we do not doubt that the inactivity of Congress has a tendency to retard the prosperity of the country. The long-continued, purposeless debates, the confusion of counsel, the uncertainty whether one policy or another will be adopted, certainly has had the effect of inspiring distrust in all departments of business. This has not been so great among manufacturers as importers. The former have a standard of prices that is not affected by small fluctuations in the price of gold. The latter, however, are immediately and seriously disturbed by the currency problem. We hope for the speedy solution of all the questions at issue, and the establishment of a settled currency basis, that trade may not be disturbed by this cause, at least.

PERSONAL.

DIO LEWIS says he wants to be put where he will do the most good in the whisky war.

EX-GOVERNOR HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, who has been very ill, is rapidly gaining in health.

MR. STEPHEN SATISBURY, of Worcester, Mass., has subscribed $5,000 toward the Agassiz memorial.

GENERAL JOHN S. MARMADUKE will probably be the Granger candidate for Governor of Missouri.

THE wife of General Wade Hampton died at Charlottesville, Va., on Monday last, and was buried at Columbia, S. C.

SOMEBODY has discovered that Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, is a native of West Springfield, Mass., and he will be invited to attend the centennial.

MICHAEL FARREL, a veteran railroad contractor, who died at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 2d, is said to have had the contract for building the first mile of railroad in the United States.

MISS VINNIE REAM has entered into a contract with the Brooklyn city authorities to execute a bust in Carrara marble of ex-Mayor Powell. The Common Council has appropriated $1,000 as compensation for the work.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, father of the late William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, is still living at Kingston, near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in the 100th year of his age. At 98 he rode regularly on horseback, but has latterly grown quite feeble.

MISS MAGDALENA HAYDEN, a young American lady of New York, made a public profession of the Mosaic religion in Bridgeport recently, receiving as a Jewess the name of Miriam Deforah. The same day she was married to Mr. George Schleemann, of New York.

SIR WALTER CROFTON, author of the Irish prison system, is expected to address the National Reform Congress at St. Louis on March 13. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour will make the opening address, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows will be among the other speakers.

THE trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have made an arrangement with the Duc de Montpensier of Spain by which fifty-five of the finest pictures from his gallery of San Telmo, at Seville, worth $500,000, are to be loaned to the Boston Museum for a year from the 1st of May.

MISS LINDA GILBERT, the prison philanthropist, against whom some of the Chicago papers cannot say enough, is credited by the *Sun* with meeting an Illinois thief on Broadway, persuading him to return a watch and $500 he had stolen the previous day, and setting him up in the cigar business.

SINCE the close of the Simmons controversy, Congressman Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, has become prominent as the Republican candidate for next Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. John E. Sanford, of Taunton, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. Alexander H. Rice, Dr. Loring and Judge Hoar are also named.

LEMONTINIA SMITH died at Wolverhampton, England, a few weeks ago. She was a famous gypsy oracle. More than one hundred Romany chals, representing all the tribes in England, attended the funeral. Returning to their encampment, a grand ceremony of cremation took place. All the wearing apparel, trinkets and domestic articles belonging to or in any way used by the dead woman, were solemnly burned, or otherwise destroyed.

THE late August Heinrich Hoffmann was a tall man, with broad shoulders, and very strong. He dressed in a very plain manner, and when promenading carried a big knotted stick which looked like a club. In society Hoffmann was generally unaffected and amiable, but at times abrupt in speech. He was fond of reciting poetry to his friends. He made a specialty of the patriotic poem, "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles, uber Alles in der Welt," and read this with admirable effect.

THE King of Masindy, in Upper Egypt, having died, was lately buried, his wives being interred alive with him. A number of prisoners of war were taken to the immense grave, their limbs broken, and their mutilated bodies flung on the dead king and his wretched widows. The present King of Masindy looks forward with complacency to the time when he, too, will have a similar funeral. It is certainly a style of obsequies calculated to make a family desire the prolonged life of its head.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE free use of asparagus is now said to be a cure for rheumatism and gout.

A DIVIDEND of fifty per cent. will be paid depositors by the Union Bank of the Commonwealth, New York.

THE last of the Paddock elms in Tremont street, Boston, was cut down on Monday. The trees were so named from an old Boston family.

SOUTH AMERICA is agitated with the possibility of more war, and Brazil and Paraguay are busy with preparation. It is an excellent time for thrifty people with gun mills.

THE anti-whisky ladies of New York met in mass meeting on last Friday, to consider the best course to pursue to win over those church members who house their houses to keepers of saloons and worse places.

NOT satisfied with the loss of money in the Polaris expedition, another North Pole venture is on foot. It is for the United States to join its forces with the combined expeditions of Great Britain, Germany, and other Powers in a mutually-supporting exploration of the Arctic regions.

THE sugar crop of Lousiana is gradually decreasing in each year. Before the war it was 221,726 hogsheads of sugar and 13,500,000 gallons of molasses. In 1870, having kept on decreasing after the war, it was 80,700 hogsheads of sugar and 4,500,000 gallons of molasses. The estimate this year fixes it at 75,000 hogsheads.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, who, on his visit to America, thought he had been swindled when he found that the lots he and Mark Tapley had bought in Eden were all under water, should visit this remarkable country now, when lots known to be under water bring $12,500 per acre. Four acres on the Jersey side of New York harbor were recently sold at that price to the New York Wrecking and Dredging Company.

THE gross earnings of the railway companies seem to show for the month of February a fair increase on the January business. The Union Pacific Railroad estimate their gross earnings for February at $613,000, against $491,000 in the same month in 1873; increase, $122,000. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company give their gross receipts for February at $657,500; same month in 1873, $423,718; increase, $233,784.

ON THURSDAY MORNING William Collins, a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whilst engaged in switching cars at Cameron, twenty-eight miles east of Wheeling, slipped and fell upon the track, when one pair of trucks passed over both his legs just above the knees, crushing them in a fearful manner, so that amputation of both was necessary. The unfortunate man was carried to his home in Cameron, and the best medical skill to be had there afforded him, but without avail, as death ensued from his injuries in about six hours after the accident.

THE INSANE POOR.

Visit of the Board of Public Charities to a Poor House.

Insane Paupers Shamefully Treated—Shocking Revelations and Sickening Sights.

[From Saturday's Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The Board of Public Charities is composed of seven Commissioners, who serve the State without compensation of any kind, and who are devoting much time and personal labor to the arduous duties of reforming the abuses that abound in many parts of the State, in the care and treatment of the poor, neglected, defective and destitute classes.

Among the duties of the Board is that of visiting and inspecting the jails and almshouses of the State. This duty is performed by the General Agent of the Board, who, during 1873, visited every jail and almshouse, and reported the condition of each to the Legislature. This work is not confined, however, to the General Agent, but is supplemented by visits from the Commissioners themselves. Some of the instances of horrible neglect and ill-treatment discovered by these visitations have been published in the Annual Report of the Board; but many others have not reached the public car. The public needs information upon this point. Terrible abuses have slowly grown up in this and other States which could never have existed had the light of public and official inspection been allowed to penetrate these receptacles of the poor and unfortunate. Wherever exposure has been made, reform has quickly followed; and for this reason, and for this only, we propose to publish, from time to time, the plain facts that come to our knowledge, confident that much good must follow the publication.

To-day we present our readers the picture of a county poor-house, drawn directly from personal knowledge, and portrayed without any single shade of exaggeration. This poor-house which shelters in all about 250 to 270 paupers, is situated in a somewhat out-of-the-way locality, not on any railroad or important highway, and therefore not liable to much incidental visitation. We take our narrative of it from a competent and experienced eye-witness.

"We reached the place soon after noon, and, armed with the requisite authority, at once entered upon a tour of inspection. The steward was absent, and the engineer of the establishment, an obliging German, speaking enough English to be intelligible, was detailed as our guide. We selected the Insane Department as our first point. It was a three-story brick building with a half basement. On entering we were presented to the person having charge of the insane paupers, a tall, elderly German, *not speaking a word of English*, and of course unable to communicate with the more than half of his patients who only speak English. Accompanied by our two attendants we went through the three upper floors, one of which was devoted to men and the others to women. Beyond a general aspect of total neglect, there was no special feature presented, differing materially from what is to be found in the average county poor house. There was some attempt at ventilation, and none of the inmates were under mechanical restraint.

We now descended to the half-basement, which is on the ground level at the front of the building, and under ground at the rear. At one end of the building, a door was unlocked, and

A SUFFOCATING STENCH

which poured out, warned us of what we might expect within. With a moment's hesitation and a gulp of fresh breath, we entered, and found ourselves in a passage-way about four feet wide, lined on one side with

SIX WOODEN CAGES,

solidly boarded up to the low ceiling, with solid doors, in which an opening is cut, about two feet long by eight or ten inches wide. This opening is protected by iron bars. These cages are each partially lighted by a small window looking outward. They are about seven feet square, and their furniture consists of piles of loose straw, and nothing else. To the honor of the county be it recorded that the straw appeared to be clean.

The atmosphere of these six cages is simply indescribable. No English language can convey any adequate conception of the

FOUL, SICKENING ODOR

which prevades them. How any animal life can be sustained amid such mephitic abominations is a mystery which we cannot solve. Again and again we were driven to the outer air for a gasp of purer breath, and the horrible effluvium clung to our clothes for hours after we had left the dreadful spot miles behind us.

In these cells, bedded down upon this straw, breathing this horrible atmosphere, are

SIX HUMAN BEINGS

who, for two long years, have lingered in this wretched prison; six grown men, silently rotting, in brain and body, upon these heaps of straw in these half-subterranean dens. Let us look at them, in succession.

In cage No. 1 there is a man named George J——. He rose from his straw as we entered, and stood on his wet floor, bare-footed and clad in a pair of trowsers and a ragged knit shirt. His right hand was torn off by an agricultural machine. He was quiet and civil, and from him and our two attendants we gathered that he had been brought to the poor house eighteen or twenty months ago, being deranged. It was not alleged that he was violent or unmanageable, but, having no particular place to put him in, he had been put into this den, and has been there ever since.

In Cage No. 2 a miserable looking creature, James K——, sat crouched upon a heap of straw against one corner of the wall. His one garment was a coarse blue frock, reaching to his knees. He neither spoke nor moved when we addressed him, until we repeated our invitation to come and speak with us. He then made a violent effort to rise, but, alas! the knee joints had stiffened with long crouching in his enforced attitude, and refused to relax, and he fell over feebly on his side, utterly unable to stand. He had gone into his den, two years ago, erect and sound, and, today, he sits huddled in his loathsome cell, in silent dispair, a wretched cripple for life.

In Cage No. 3 nothing was visible but another heap of straw. But as we looked in, the heap moved, and out from under it crawled

A MAN STARK NAKED,

who rose and came to the bars of his cage, mumbling a petition for some tobacco. One of our attendants supplied this want, and he silently turned back and began burrowing once more under his straw. This man, David K——, has been eight or nine years in the insane department of this poor house, and has been

TWO YEARS WITHOUT CLOTHES

in this fearful cell.

In Cage No. 4 is James C——. He is a fine looking, tall, well shaped young Irishman, apparently about 30 or 35 years old. He was quiet, peaceable and pleasant spoken, without the slightest indication of any violent tendencies, and he, like his unfortunate neighbor, was

ABSOLUTELY NUDE.

We asked why these men were kept in this naked condition, and we were told that they tore or soiled their clothes. We asked how long it was since they had tried to keep them clothed, and the careless answer was: "About two years."

In Cage No. 5 is a man whose name, as nearly as we could make it out, was Mandis H——, for eighteen years an inmate of this poor-house, and, like his miserable comrades, for two years past doomed to this brutal incarceration. He was clad in the blue frock, half covering his body, and lay in a heap upon the litter of his cell, apparently asleep or in a stupor, from which we could not arouse him, and we passed on to

CELL NUMBER SIX.

This cell is the most remote from the entrance, and its atmosphere was a double concentration of all the fetid stenches that pervaded the other cells. Before we fairly reached the opening in the door we were driven back by the intolerable foulness of the rank odor, and sought relief in the outer air. God help those who are doomed to live in such a place without even an occasional breath of His pure air! In a few minutes we returned to our post, and, peering into the dark cage, we could distinguish the figure, but not the features, of a man, John A——, sitting on the floor. He answered our address at first with an angry impatience; but when we told him we were friends who had come to see him we heard a rustling in the straw as if he was making an effort to rise. But he did not come; and our attendant, who could speak English, explained to us that he was paralyzed and could not walk.

Leaving these sickening sights, we crossed the road to the poorhouse hospital, and went through its rooms, which were filled with the old, the infirm, the sick, the maimed, the blind, appealing with mute eloquence to all human sympathy, but not presenting any features particularly differing from those common to the average county poorhouse hospital. But we had not yet seen the worst. Our attendant, who showed no disposition to conceal anything, and who evidently did not think there was anything out of the way in what we had seen, let us down into the basement of the hospital, and there, in a cage like those we had already seen, except that it was perhaps one foot larger, and, being exposed to the outer air and some ventilation, was not pervaded by the deadly odor of the other cells we beheld

A SHOCKING SIGHT.

Lying on a heap of loose straw, was a young woman, *twenty years of age*. She is dumb, uttering only an unmeaning clucking sound. She was born with but one hand and with her right foot so fearfully distorted as to be useless. Mentally, she has been idiotic from her birth. But how are we to describe her condition? For *eighteen years* has this poor girl dragged out her wretched life in this poor-house, and the last *six years* have been passed in this sty, upon this litter of straw,

NAKED AS WHEN BORN,

unless a wisp of coarse bed-ticking, originally shaped like a sleveless shirt, but not reaching from her arm-pit to her hip, can be called a garment! Shocking to all decency, outraging to all humanity, she lay there upon her side, her back toward us, unconscious, thank God! of her exposure, a spectacle of civilized heathenism in its lowest degradation. She lay with her apparently sound leg drawn up against itself, and we asked if she could walk about her cage. "No," said our guide, "she lay so long that way she can't walk. She can get round a little on her knees," and stepping in among the straw, he grasped her ankle and drew the limb down to show how far it would go. An expression of pain flushed across the poor creature's face, and we quickly bade him desist. Observing that she was extremely robust and almost swollen in appearance, we asked if it was the result of disease, the bare thigh which was turned toward us being so enormously large as to suggest some dropsical affection. But with the exact air of a farmer exhibiting some fattened animal, our guide assured us that it was "solid fat," and pressed his fist into this human flesh, as a butcher might do into the flank of a prize ox!

Eighteen out of twenty years of a woman's life in such a home! Six years of naked imprisonment on the straw litter of an almshouse cell! Never to have known woman's shame! Never to have known a mother's care! Grown to womanhood under the sore afflictions and defects which came with her into the world, and to have them intensified into such a horror as this! As we turned away, stunned and sick at heart over such a spectacle of human woe and inhuman indifference, we felt that this poor girl missed the one blessing of her life when her mother failed to strangle her at her birth.

We have told the story of this poor-house without a desire or an attempt at any exaggeration. The stern appeal of such facts need

NO EXAGGERATION,

and it is not easy to see how they could be made worse than the unvarnished truth. They are not the result of cruelty, at least not of active cruelty. They are the growth of ignorance, indifference, familiarity with the sufferings of the poor. We publish them because light and knowledge will sweep away these dreadful abuses in this place, as they are doing in other places. These six men and this poor girl are not hidden away in any "wildcat" country, in any back-woods settlement, in any poor, remote district. They are in the poor-house of

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,

they are within thirty minutes' walk of that town of Nazareth, which George Whitefield planted as a refuge for the ignorant and destitute. They are within ten miles of Bethlehem, that early asylum for those who were threatened with the more merciful perils of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. They are ten miles from Easton, crowned with the generous munificence of her worthy son. In the very heart of a county famous for its colleges, its schools, its churches, and the simple piety of its religious communities. And we ask Easton and Bethlehem and Nazarath to go and see if these things are not true. There is no doubt that they will do their whole duty afterward.

THE REMEDY.

The Board of Public Charities asks the Legislature to give it power to appoint visitors for the jails and almshouses of the State, and also power to cause the removal of such cases as we have described to one of the State's hospitals. These six men, rotting away their lives in these loathsome dens, can be either cured or so restored as to be made comfortable and comparatively happy. The poor girl can be clothed and made decent. Possibly orthopedic skill may give her the use of her limbs, and she may be provided with a peaceful home in the institution at Media. This is the kind of work that the Board of Public Charities is doing; and there is much of it yet to be done, and the State must see to it that this agency is fully armed for its duties and encouraged in every effort to wipe off the deep stain that such things as we have told to-day have branded upon the civilization of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bafley.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA CURE.
This Asthma cure has been successfully used in Croup, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Whooping Cough, is prepared with the greatest care under the immediate supervision of J. H. GUILD, M.D. Relief will always follow its use, and by a persevering use of the medicine, the disease may be completely eradicated from the system.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
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House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. feb5-n99

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.
100 jugs choice Fayette county Maple Syrup just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW
SECOND STORY
New Ottoman Shawls,
Beautiful New Styles.
New Striped Shawls,
Very Handsome.
New Paisley Shawls,
Red and Black Centres.
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White Piques,
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Ladies' White and Colored Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses Underwear,
Tucked and Embroidered. Lowest to finest qualities.
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SUITS,
Handsomely Made and Trimmed.
☞As this Department has been newly repleted with all the above and many other "Novelties," thereby avoiding the overcrowding which has tended first floor when busy.
ATTRACTIVE NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
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197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
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We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
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are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TOEQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the latest ties in Neck Ribbons.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tucked Shirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

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SPRING, 1874
CARPETS,
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Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths,
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
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THE
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Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
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CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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14 Smithfield Street,
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

The usual Saturday activity was manifested last Saturday, but nothing worthy of special mention. Continued activity in real estate,—so far as offers, and a moderate list of sales may be said to constitute this. In other respects, the financial status is as it has been for weeks past. There is no change to report in the rates for money. The amount of unemployed capital continues excessively large, and at all the banks good paper, based on real property, is in demand.

The weakness in the stock market, heretofore noted, continued Saturday.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 90 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
Do., do. 1881	119	
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
5-20s 1864,	118¾	118¾
" 1865	119¾	
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	112¾	
Currency 6's	116	
New 5 per cents	114¾	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	103¼	103½
Erie	44¾	46
C. C. & I. C.	29	
St. Paul		41¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	78¾
North Western Common		62¾
Rock Island	103¾	104
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	32¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾
Harlem		130

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Opened.	Closed.
Penna. Central	97¾	
" " scrip	96¾	
Reading	67¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	120	
Oil Creek	17½	
Lehigh Valley	62	
A. & T. R. R. 7-10	19	
Empire do.	52	
Central Transportation	44	

NEW YORK, March 7, 1874.

Money closed at 3 per cent. on call. Exchange was dull at 484¼ for sixty days, and 485 for demand. Gold was firmer in late dealings, and closed at 111¾, the highest price made. The lowest quotation was 111¼. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 2½, 2, 4 and 3½ per cent. The clearings were $66,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $3,500,000 gold for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,458,400 for customs. The general merchandise imports for the same time, including dry goods, were $8,643,543; produce exports, $8,934,686; specie exports $343,111. Governments closed dull and steady. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Washington rumors that the currency is to be contracted, rather than inflated, and strikes existing and threatened, had their effect to-day in the stock market. Soon after the opening a violent raid was made against the Northwest and St. Paul roads in particular, and the Western roads in general, during the first time most of these stocks, but after noon, and especially during the closing hour, an advance took place, showing a recovery of from 1¾ to 2¾ per cent. from the lowest quotations made. The advance was most decided in the shares that led the downward movement early in the day. From ten to two o'clock 192,000 shares were sold.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 231,500
Specie, increase	1,585,800
Legal tenders, decrease	259,900
Deposits, increase	4,335,000
Circulation, increase	132,700
Increase of reserve	208,875

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's '62, 116; do. '64, 118; do. '65, 119¾; do. '65, new, 118¾; do. '67, 118¾; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10 40's, 112¾; currency 6's, 116.

State Bonds.—Bankers' Bill, 484¼; Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old 57¾; do. new, 91; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 35; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 46¼; do. preferred, 69; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¼; Northwestern common, 52¾; do. preferred, 70¾; Rock Island, 104¼; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 41¾; do. preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 11; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 103; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78¾; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 293¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, March 7.—5p. M.—This being a holiday, there was no market.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 60f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 7, 1874.

Trade generally has been very dull during the past few days, owing in part to the inclement weather, which always retards outdoor business, but there will, without doubt, soon be a change for the better. In regard to values, there have been no important fluctuations this week, with the exception of Coffee, which is much firmer, and, in the eastern markets, particularly New York, a sharp advance has been established. The indications are that there will be a decided improvement in the grain trade within the next few days, as the demand is increasing and as the receipts recently have been meagre, stocks are very much reduced. Flour continues dull, and the grocery trade is quiet.

APPLES—Regular sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $4.50 ₩ bbl., according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¾@4¾c ₩ lb.

BEANS—$2.30@2.50.

BUTTER—In better supply, the receipts during the past week having been unusually large, but as yet there has been no accumulation and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 28@32 for good to prime, and 45 for choice.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 17@17½; New York, 18@18¾.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6¾; Ribbed Sides, 7@7¾; Clear Sides, 8@8½; Hams, 9¾@10¾. Country Lard, 9@9¾.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@15 ₩ brl., according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@8½, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate and holders are more anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 18@20.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged. White wheat flours, $8.75@7.25; red winter wheat, $7.75@8.25; white $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat continues very meagre, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1.58@1.60 for red winter, and $1.65@1.70 for white. The receipts of Ear Corn have been unusually light for some days past, and as there is considerable inquiry and little or no stock, prices are firm and tending upward; may be quoted at 58@62. Shelled Corn is also scarce, but there is not much inquiry for it. Rate quiet but unchanged at 53@55, as to quality. Rye is in steady demand at $1@1.06. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the market, in a general way, presents nothing really new or important. The bad condition of the roads has caused a falling off in the receipts of what, but an improved demand for all the leading staples within the next few weeks is almost certain. In regard to prices, there have been no changes of any consequence for some days.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 19@20. Roasted 1 pound packages, Mocha and Java, 28@30.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Refinery, 50c. Sugar Drips, 30c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 30@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8¾c.

HAY—There is a moderate demand for baled, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $18@22, ₩ ton, as to quality and condition.

HOPS—Are dull at 35@45 ₩ lb.

ONIONS—$6@7 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11@13c; Ducks, 16@18; Turkeys, 15@16.

POTATOES—The market is still overstocked, but prices remain unchanged: Peach Blows, $1.20@1.25 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.30@1.35 in small lots from store.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9¾@10c; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon shoulders, per lb., 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Sweet Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Rendered Lard in barrels, in tins, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do, kits, 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. Do in 2 lb. pails, 13¾c. Do in 1 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₩. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is drooping; we now quote at $3.25@3.50. Clover Seed is dull and cannot be quoted above $5.25@5.50. Flax Seed is scarce and wanted at $2.20.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

WHISKY—Highwines, 93@96c ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 7, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	459 cars	626 cars
Hogs	187 "	102 "
Sheep	79 "	58 "
Horses	17 "	65 "
Mules	14 "	12 "
Total	826 "	858 "

FREIGHTS.

Following are the prevailing rates on stock from this point eastward:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 per car	$40 per car	$30 per car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the arrivals were considerably in excess of those of last week, but the demand was pretty well up to the supply, hence there was little or no change in prices; operators generally reported trade as being more active, buyers did not hang back in hopes of breaking the market, as they not unfrequently do, and the market, all things considered, was a very fair one, which is evident from the above and it seemed to give pretty general satisfaction. There was a very fair attendance of buyers, mainly from Philadelphia, and they all, particularly those from Philadelphia, who took the most choice cattle, took hold freely, and on Thursday there were very few on the market unsold; as regards quality we do not think there is any doubt but drovers have to report the following sales here: ten thousand lbs fine fleeces on private terms, seven thousand do. unwashed combing at 42½c, three thousand do combing on private terms, five thousand do. unwashed on private terms, five thousand do secured at 56c, 1½ three thousand do. at 56c, 200 pulled do. 50c, five thousand lb extra pulled at 50c, ten thousand do. extra and super pulled 47@50, 25 bags choice super on private terms, 35 bags do. pulled at 55c, 37 bales Lambs' Wool on private terms, seven thousand lbs, tub washed at 63c, twenty-five thousand ₩ Ohio fleeces at 53@55c, eighteen thousand do. Pennsylvania XX at 55¾, six thousand do. Pennsylvania X at 55c, 2,500 do. coarse Ohio combing at 50c, 2,500 do. No. 2 Ohio, at 50c, thirteen thousand do. Oregon at 40c, 40 bales do on private terms, two thousand do. Carpet Texas at 32½c, one thousand do. Texas at 32½c, eighteen thousand do. Western Texas at 35c, twenty thousand do. Eastern and Western Texas at 2 @32½c five thousand do. burry Texas on private terms, 30 bales spring clip at 32 @33½, 10 bales do. at 35½c, fifteen thousand lbs California Fall at 27c, four thousand do. at 12½, 12 bales do. at 26c, 14 bales do. at 26½c, nine thousand lbs do. at 26c, three thousand lbs do. at 25c, three thousand lbs do., a choice lot, at 29c thirty thousand do. Montevideo at 35c, fifty thousand do. Abudia wool on private terms, four thousand do. Australian at 52c, 109 bales Cape at 48¾c, 10 bales do. at 38c, 30 bales unwashed Cape and 25 bales unwashed Grecian on private terms.

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 6—American Pig—The market for Iron of all kinds is very dull. The furnace companies still refuse to name prices for season deliveries, and buyers show little anxiety to make contracts. The demand is small, but makers have reduced their production as much as possible, and stocks are not accumulating. Gray Forge in particular is scarce, and prices are firmer than they have been for this grade. No further strikes have occurred, but there is an uneasy feeling on the Lehigh, which will probably lead to an advance in wages when the iron can get a favorable opportunity to enforce their demands. We quote without change for prompt delivery, No. 2 Foundry, $30@38; No. 2 Foundry Soft, 36; Gray Forge, $29@31.

Scotch Pig—There is little business going on in Scotch Iron, and that in a small way. The market shows decline in Glasgow within the past month, noted from week to week in our cable reports, together with the dullness here, has reduced prices here. Our cable report to-day reports some improvement on the other side but this market has not yet been affected. We quote Coltness $19@14. Eglinton, at, and Glengarnock $19@21. It is, however, difficult to give quotations of this brand on account of some late arrivals being mixed numbers and very irregular in quality.

Bar—While there is no change in quotations for Bar, which still remain at $3.10@3.30c, there has been during the past few days considerable more inquiry. The fact is daily becoming more evident that stocks of manufactured iron in the country are very small. The stoppage of the Ohio River Valley mills is diverting the course of Pittsburgh iron to the West. The eastern mills all through the season have been pursuing a very conservative course by working only to order. Many of these have been closed entirely, while others are running part time. During the past week a few specifications for railroad iron have been in the market, and there no doubt, will be followed by others, as some of the old companies are known to be short of their finished iron.

Rails—There is nothing doing in Rails, and no improvement can be noted. American can be had at $60, currency, at mill. Foreign could not be sold even at $54@55.

Old Rails—There is no change in the market, and we still quote T's $40. Some holders ask more, but they can be bought at our quotation.

—Iron Age.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1.24½; No 2 $1.20¾ regular; $1.21 fresh spot; $1.21¾ seller April; No 3 $1.16@1.16¾; rejected $1.09. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 61¾c cash; 61¼@61¾c seller April; 65¼c seller May. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 fresh 85½@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.65 cash; $14.75 seller April; $15.05 seller May. Lard: demand fair and market firm at $8.87@8.92 cash; $8.97½@8.99½ seller April, closing at inside figures. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 5¼c; short ribs middles 7¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5.90@6.10; common to good $6.25@6.60; good to choice $6.65@6.80. Whisky firmer at 96½@97c. Wheat steady; No 2 spring $1.50@1.52; No 2 Milwaukee $1.54@1.56. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; inferior to choice 81@85c; white western 84@85c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 62@63c; white 63@65c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum: crude 6¾@6¾c; refined 14¾c. Leather unchanged. Wool: heavy fleece 40@55c; unwashed 18@34. Pork firm; $16.12½@16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles excited; 9c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 21¼@27 cash. Pig iron: Scotch $40@48; American $29@36; bar quiet; Russia sheet 16¼ 17¾c gold. Nails unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Flour: scarce and firmer; treble $6.50@7.75; family $8@9. Corn quiet; white 75c; yellow 79c. Pork in better demand and advanced; $16.25. Dry salt meats firmer; 6¼@8¼@8¾c. Bacon active and advancing; 7@9@9½c. Sugar in better demand; good to common 6¼@6¾c; fair to fully fair 7@7¾c. Molasses in demand; centrifugal 35@ 50c; prime to choice 72@75c. Whisky advanced; 96c. Cincinnati $1.01. Coffee: inquiry from jobbers; dealers hold 10,000 bags; ordinary 25@ 24c; fair 25½@26c; good 26@26¼c; prime 27@ 27½c. Cornmeal $3.80. Others unchanged.

Cotton quiet; sales of 4,600 bales; offerings light; assortment poor; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14c; low middling to strict low middling 14½@15½c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16c; good middling 17c; receipts 2,258 bales; exports: coastwise 2,941, continent 2,811. Great Britain 4,027; stock 291,824; unsold 196,160.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton steady; 15¾c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; $1.40@1.43. Corn firm; 58@63c. Oats steady; 42@43c. Rye steady; $1.01. Barley dull and nominal. Eggs inactive; 15@16c. Pork active; sales at $15@17.50. Lard: demand fair and market firm; sales of steam at 8¾; kettle 9c. Bulk meats firmer; sales of shoulders at 5¾c, held ½c higher at the close; clear rib side 8¾; clear 8¾, all loose. Bacon active; shoulders sold at $6.30 loose, 6¾ packed; clear rib 8¾c packed; clear 8¾@9c packed, closing at outside. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; 93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firm. Corn firmer; Sir. Rye steady; 90c. Pork $16@16.25. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 8¼@8½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 9@9¼c. Lard firm at 9¾c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Whisky dull; 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet at $6.00@6.25. Wheat active; regular, $1.25 for No. 1; No. 2 regular, $1.24@1.24½. Oats—demand active, and prices advanced; No. 2, 43½c. Corn active; No 2 mixed, 60c. Rye scarce and firm at 81½c. Barley active; No. 1, $1,60c; No. 3, $1.40.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; $15@15.50. Bulk meats active; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 9¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer; 9½@10¼c. Whisky firmer; 93½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton firm; 7¾@8d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,600 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Short rib middles 40s 3d; long clear 39s 6d. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Flour firmer; superfine $5.90. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1,60@1.65. Rye: 90c. Corn higher; 77@78c. Oats dull; 57@62c. Refined petroleum 14¾@14¾c; crude 10¾@10¾c. Whisky 97c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1,47; seller April $1,50; seller May $1.53¾; No. 1 red $1,50; No. 2 $1.40. Corn quiet; high mixed seller May 56¾c; seller June 70¾c; no grade 61c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 75c. Oats firm at 58@60c. Pork nerive at $16.50. Lard active at 9¾@9¾@10¾@10¾c. Bacon active and prices advanced; 7¾@7¾@9½@9¾@9¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Grain quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum active; standard white 12¾@13c; still test 16¾@17c for car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,57@1,58. Corn quiet at 79c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $2.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Cotton steady; 15½c. Flour, wheat, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady; 93c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle: receipts 272 head; market quiet and steady; light sales; good to choice steer $5.10@5.40; shipments 3,207. Hogs: receipts 2,000; active, firm and higher; common light rough hogs $4@4.25; fair to good $4.40@5.25; closing firm; shipments 12,200. Sheep: receipts 500; quiet and a shade easier; fair to good sold at $4.85@5.25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Business was quiet in all branches to day, owing to bad weather. The market for cotton goods is quiet and weak on some makes. Fine brown and heavy standard sheetings are steady. Cottonades and cheviot shirtings are in fair demand. Prints are less active. Dress goods, shawls and hosiery are moderately active. Woolens are quiet. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,384,621.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 7.—Wool firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces extra, double extra and above 52¾@57c. Michigan 49@54c; Wisconsin, Western Maine and New York 49@52¾c.; combing and delaine fleeces 55@52¾c; tub 56c; secured 45c@$1.05; noils 43@45c.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, and Nashville.
TUESDAY, March 10th.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER, MESSENGER.
M. A. COX.....Master
JOHN FISH, Jr.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to GRIEST & MACKEY, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.
TUESDAY, March 10th.
THE COMMODIOUS NEW STEAMER, MOLLIE EBBERT.
FRANK Y. BATCHELOR.....Master.
CHAS. REGNIER.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.

For St. Louis.
TUESDAY, March 10.
THE TOWBOAT ROVER AND BARGES.
GREENLEE.....Commander
Will leave as announced above.
Through receipts given to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For freight apply to GRIEST & MACKEY, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul.
SATURDAY, March 15.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT, IRON MOUNTAIN AND BARGES.
WM. C. GRAY.....Commander
Will leave as announced above.
The Iron Mountain is now ready to receive Freight for all points on the Upper Mississippi.
For freight only apply to GRIEST & MACKEY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents, Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

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Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.			
Isabella Furnace, o	9	Graff B & Co, m	8
Nimick & Co, m	5	Brown & Co, m	1
Total	14		21
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese G & W, o	2
Isabella Furnace, o	42	Lloyd and H, p	2
Shoenberger B & Co, o	10	Caughey & H, o	5
Total	54		60
PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J Moorhead, m	5		
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Lewis O & P, m	5	Zug & Co, m	1

SCRAP IRON, &c.
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DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail, Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
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ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
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Prompt attention given to fill up orders. and

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Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Sinclair, Iron Mills, S. S. Forster & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graf & Hogus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Rees, Graf & Bull, Wm. M. Platt & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

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10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
9 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timoty Seed,
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
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New Crop N. O. Molasses.
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HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage March 8, 1874.

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E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Painful Accident.

About a year and a half ago a little three year old son of Mr. Rinehart who resides at No. 13 Cherry street, fell upon a needle, which penetrated one of his legs above the knee cap, where it broke off and the larger portion of the needle remained in the leg. It caused no uneasiness or pain until a few days ago it began to hurt the little fellow on the inside of the leg, about two inches from where it had entered. Dr. Walter, Ifrs, was summoned, and succeeded in extracting it. The piece extracted was about three-fourths of an inch in length.

Seeking a Downy Couch.

About two o'clock yesterday morning four men broke a window in a house occupied by Mrs. Jones, on the corner of River avenue and Anderson street, Allegheny, and entered the house. They proceeded up stairs and laid down upon a bed, they being very much intoxicated. Officers Geary, Thomas and Lieutenant Wookis were called and proceeded to arrest three of the men, named James Swords, W. Dunlap and Wm. Smith, the fourth man succeeding in escaping. The three men arrested were each fined $10 and costs yesterday morning, only one of whom, Dunlap, was able to pay it. The other two were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

The New Street Across Smoky Island.

The contract for the extension of Grant Avenue, Allegheny, has been let. The new street will extend from its present terminus of Grant avenue, across Smoky Island to the abutment for the new Union Bridge. The distance is one thousand feet, and the street is to be forty feet wide. The "fill" is twenty-eight feet, and the contractors propose to build a railroad from Monument Hill, and to take the earth from that point. The contract has been let to Messrs. Hedge, Smith & Co., at 40 cents, which is nearly one-half less than the majority of the other bidders. The work will be commenced as soon as the weather is favorable.

Allegheny Police Matters.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last Saturday evening, and decided to report an ordinance to Councils with favorable recommendations, authorizing the increase of the police force by the addition of six more men. They also decided to take three men from the twelve at present on the day force and place them on night duty. The remaining nine men with a lieutenant, are to report for duty at nine o'clock in the morning, and remain on duty until nine o'clock at night, instead of going on duty at two o'clock in the afternoon and remaining on duty until midnight, as heretofore. No other business was transacted. The order relative to the changes on the day force were read at roll call last evening, and will go into effect to-day.

Burglars in Allegheny.

Some time during Saturday night thieves entered Henry Timmey's grocery store, corner of Chartiers and Adams streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and stole about $15 in nickels, some silver money and a silver watch, and made good their escape. They gained an entrance by raising the front cellar door, and passing through the cellar.

During the same night burglars entered the dwelling house of Charles Langenheimer on Main street, near Pine street, Allegheny, and carried off the drawer out of a bureau, with its contents. Yesterday morning the empty drawer was found near Moul's coke ovens, and some new articles that the thieves secured worthless. It is not known that they succeeded in getting anything of any value.

Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union will be held this (Monday) evening in the Fifth U. P. church, (Rev. S. B. Reed) corner Washington and Webster streets, at 7:30 o'clock. The subject in the Sabbath School lesson which is now receiving special attention among Sabbath School workers. The opening address will be made by Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Superintendent of Christ M. E. church Sabbath School, and one of our most active and efficient Sabbath School workers. He will be followed by superintendents, pastors and others. We have no doubt it will be an interesting and profitable meeting, and a cordial invitation is extended to Sabbath School workers of all denominations to be present and take part in the exercises.

Cutting Affray in Allegheny.

Last evening, about five o'clock, as a young man about eighteen years of age, named Mohrhoff, was standing at the corner of River avenue and Chestnut street, when another young man named John Carrigan, came walking down the street, when Mohrhoff accosted him and insulted him. Carrigan retorted, and they soon came to blows, and during the scuffle Carrigan drew his penknife and made a lunge at Mohrhoff, striking at his left side in the abdomen, but Mohrhoff threw up his left arm and received the blade of the knife in the fleshy part of it just below the elbow, and received a severe wound several inches in length. They were then parted, and young Mohrhoff was assisted to his home and Dr. Weisman summoned and the wounded arm dressed. Mr. David Mohrhoff, the injured lad's father, then proceeded to the Mayor's office and made information against Carrigan, charging him with felonious assault and battery. He was soon after arrested and locked up for a hearing to-day.

Another Evidence of Mr. Thaw's Philanthropy.

A Pittsburgh public hardly needs any additional evidence of the benevolence of our esteemed townsman, Wm. Thaw, Esq., but a little matter came within the knowledge of the writer yesterday that ought to find its way into print.

Saturday evening a young man, from Indianapolis, arrived in the city in a financially compressed situation. His stringency was so great that he hadn't enough funds on hand to pay for a night's lodging or a day's subsistence. The young man had been attending college, but was induced to try his fortune in the West, in hopes of bettering his monetary condition, so that he might be enabled to finish one of his course. He failed however, and it was under such circumstances that he appeared in Pittsburgh.

Being a perfect stranger here, he was at a loss how to proceed until he recalled a brief interview he had with Mr. Thaw, some time ago He acted at once on a suggestion to call upon Mr. Thaw, and when before that gentleman frankly explained the case, and gave evidence of his honesty of desire to go to Philadelphia, but as passes over the Pennsylvania Central are only granted in very exceptional cases not much was expected in that direction. Mr. Thaw, however, expressed his desire to help, and wrote a letter to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, asking that "this be made a special case" at "his special request." The benevolent-hearted gentleman not entirely satisfied, provided his caller with sufficient money to pay for his lodgings and boarding in the city, and his ticket to Philadelphia, in case he did not get the pass.

The letter, however, proved successful, and the young man is now far on his way home, having started last night. The facts of the case were related by himself to the writer, accompanied with demonstrations of the most profuse, and evidently sincere gratitude.

The incident certainly casts its own comment. The gentleman, it exhibits, in such a praiseworthy light, would doubtless object to its being made public, but, nevertheless, it is deserving of mention, and we take pleasure in giving it space.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Meeting of That Commission This Week.

The matter of the removal of the Western Penitentiary, which has so long been held in abeyance, is to be revived again, this week The commission will hold a meeting in a few days, probably Wednesday or Thursday, to prepare their report for presentation to the Legislature. What the commission will decide upon can, as yet, only be surmised, but the general belief is that their decision will be in accord with the wishes of the people of Allegheny, which are for removal.

The commission must report to the present Legislature, and propose to do so at once, that that body may have time to fairly discuss and decide upon the best course to pursue in respect to the Penitentiary—that is, to say whether it shall be removed or enlarged.

THE CRUSADE.

The Women's Meetings on Saturday—The Fourth Union Gathering Yesterday.

The interest in the temperance movement seems unabated. Saturday afternoon the prayer meetings, as directed by the Union, were held in a number of the churches, and were generally well attended. Yesterday the "movement" furnished a timely topic for a passing paragraph in the majority of the discourses delivered, and generally the expression was one of commendation.

This afternoon another general meeting will be held in the Smithfield street M. E. church, at half past two o'clock. This is the fourth of the series of such meetings, and it is thought some definite plan for the future campaign will be agreed upon.

THE DISCREPANCY EXPLAINED.

The Difference in the Payments on the Water Works Engines.

The sub-committee appointed to examine the Patterson balance sheet and Mechanical Engineer Lowrey's account of money paid on the two pairs of engines for the new water works, met Saturday afternoon in the Water Commission rooms. The discrepancy appears to have been in the failure of Mr. Lowrey to credit Hartupee & Co, the engine builders, with $50 000 which had been advanced the firm in November, 1872, and paid back by deducting fifty per cent. from the monthly estimates of payments due, until the whole was liquidated. This discovery, when the investigators were enabled to find through information from Mr. Rose, who had charge of the books when the transactions referred to took place, reduced the difference to between five and six thousand dollars. The discrepancy was then reversed so far as the excess in the two accounts was concerned, and Mr. Lowrey showed more money had been paid than the balance sheet did. This was reconciled by a further examination, which developed the fact that Lowrey's January estimate by his own figures was over $19,000, while the commission books show payments for that month was made on an estimate of about $12,000. So everything is lovely now.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole Manufacturers.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICION.

A Member of the Relief Engine Company Dies Under Peculiar Circumstances—Arrest of a Fellow Member for Felonious Assault—An Engine House Difficulty — Coroner's Inquest—A Divided Jury.

On yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, William J. Sweeny appeared before Acting Mayor Sam. McMasters, for the purpose of making an information against John F. Wunderlich, driver of Relief engine No. 4, charging him with felonious assault and battery on his brother Edward Sweeny, also a member of the Relief Company. The Alderman took the information, and the warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of detective Joe Cupples, who at once went out to arrest his man. While the officer was on his errand, he received notice that Edward had died of his injuries while the information was being made. He, however, went to the engine house, where he found Wunderlich in bed, and at once arrested him, telling him that he was charged with felonious assault, and that the man had died of his injuries. Wunderlich offered no resistance whatever, and was taken to the lock-up and confined in a cell to await a hearing.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

It seems that on last Wednesday night, a little after eleven o'clock, Manus Donahue, a member of the same engine company, and Edward Sweeny were on the watch together in the engine house. Sweeny, who had been a hard drinker for a long time past, was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and lay down against the wall. Shortly after Wunderlich came in, and he stood beside the stove and commenced to "talk" some. Sweeny happened to wake, which gave Wunderlich offense, when he said he mustn't cough at him, or some words to that effect. He then went out and left the door open, when Donahue remonstrated with him for his carelessness. He turned around and shook his fists under Donahue's nose, twice. Donahue told him not to do that, when he picked up a heavy poker and made a pass at him; but Donahue ran so close to him that the blow did not hurt him. About this time Sweeny had risen from his seat, when Wunderlich hit him with the poker across the face, cutting his upper lip and cheek and making quite an ugly wound. Sweeny dropped to the ground, but he was picked up and carried to Dr. Sheridan's office, where his wounds were dressed. He was then removed to his home. Since his injury Sweeny had been confined to his house and died yesterday morning, as above reported. Coroner McClain was notified, who empannelled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest.

The first witness called was

MANUS DONAHUE,

who testified as follows: Am a member of the Relief Fire Company, No. 4; deceased was a member of the company; on Wednesday night, after 12 o'clock, I, with Sweeny, were on watch; Fred Wunderlich was there; some words occurred, and Wunderlich went to the door and left it open; we had words about it, and he put his fist under my nose; I objected, and he took up the poker and made a lick at me, but I ran in, and Sweeny, following after, struck another blow on the lip; Sweeny fell down, and Mr. Bushs came and helped to lift him up; he took Sweeny to the doctor's; two blows were struck; I was not hurt; Sweeny was struck once; and two Mr. Smith's children were burned severely about the neck and body. Happening at the hour it did, and taking the inflammable nature of the material comprising the buildings into consideration, it is wonderful that others were not injured.

The total loss will reach about $12,000, and so far as ascertained, is as follows: The bowling alley occupied by —— Goff and owned by John Fox, was valued at $2,500, and insured for $1,500, through in what company was not ascertained. The Central Hotel, occupied by John W. Clark and owned by G. Frey, was valued at $3,500, on which there is a policy in the Allemania of $2,500. Mr. Clark's loss will be over $3,000, on which there was no insurance. He had recently refitted the house, and opened it for business last Thursday. Smith & Porter lose $1,900, on which there is insurance to the amount of $1,100. No further losses could be ascertained, but the above includes nearly all. All these buildings were completely destroyed, and only articles of small value were being a lot of cigars. The barber shop was a one-story building of but a few hundred dollars in value. We did not learn the name of the owner. In one of the numerous sheds were ten porkers, which might have been saved, but were neglected until too late to prevent them being turned into roast pig *a la Africanae*. As to the origin of the fire, Chief White is of the opinion that it was from a stove pipe in Goff's saloon.

The block destroyed is isolated from other buildings, and the brisk east wind which was blowing at the time, did not do the damage that would otherwise have been done, had the neighborhood been in a more favorable condition. A favorable circumstance is also ascribed the safety of the stock yards, as had the breeze been southerly, every shed in the yard would have been destroyed.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following business was transacted in this Court.

The assignee of Samuel M. Orr, petitioned for permission to sell the real estate of said bankrupt, divested of encumbrances, and the same was granted.

Joseph Davis of Mercer county was adjudged a bankrupt on petition of P. E. Shaffler, and the affairs of said bankrupt, referred to Register Rogers of Franklin.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Wilmorth & Rolfe of Elk county, bankrupts, was presented and approved.

Bigley vs. steamer J. Sharp McDonald, in admiralty, Joseph Holmes, pilot, was allowed to intervene.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., the jury disagreed and was discharged.

Trial List for To day.

Johnson vs. Johnson.
McJunkin vs. Armstrong.
Cadmus vs. Hollbroner.
Reed & Gilchrist vs. Trunick.
Fitzsimmons vs. McCullough, Smith & Co.
Miller vs. Fitzsimmons, et al.
Miller vs. Miller, Forse & Co.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

The following business was disposed of in this Court:

Assignment of Donahue Bros., John Wilson and John Daub were appointed to appraise the value of the property and make return to Court.

Frank Ketchum having been found a lunatic by the inquisition appointed, P. A. Lytle was appointed a committee of his person and estate and directed to give bond in $4,000.

A final decree was made allowing the St. Clair Bank, Pittsburgh, to change its name to Bank of Industry.

Voluntary assignment of B. Openheimer and A. C. Silverman, the Court appointed J. C. Orr, Esq., auditor to pass upon the exceptions filed to the assignee's final account, and to distribute the funds in the hands of said assignee.

A final order was granted incorporating the Rosedale Cemetery.

Eliza Scheidt vs. Jacob Scheidt, in divorce, subpœna awarded, the ground being intolerable treatment and neglect of duty.

Regina Steiner vs. Julius Steiner, in divorce, subpœna awarded, the ground being alleged cruel treatment.

William Garforth vs. Mary Ann Garforth, in divorce, subpœna awarded on the grounds of alleged adultery and intolerable treatment.

James H. Hays filed a petition objecting to the order of the court taking a piece of his ground in Baldwin township for school purposes. The petition states the lot as unsuitable for the purpose. The Court appointed John Wilson, J. J. Craig and August Ammen viewers, to meet on the premises April 4th and report in the matter.

John Upperman vs. Rachael Upperman, in divorce, subpœna awarded on the grounds of alleged adultery.

Trial List for To-day.

Atkinson vs. Eberts.
Zahrizer vs. Cushing, 3 cases.
Clark vs. Duncan.
T. T. Enoch vs. Lehman.
Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.
Menold vs. Micks.
Fry, trustee, vs. Everson.
Simpson vs. Scott & Gleal.
Wilhelm & Co. vs. Findlum et al.
Milligan, [illegible]berger Co. vs. Allegheny Co.
Kuhn [illegible]egheny Co.
O'Neill & Bro. vs. Barton & Keeney.
Cribbs vs. Pillow.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In this Court the following sentences were pronounced:

James Cramer, larceny and receiving stolen goods, J. Mayerson, prosecutor, was fined 6¼ cents and sent to the Work House for six months.

Wash. Coffman, false pretenses on oath of John Hart, six months to the workhouse.

James Meyers, larceny of money, Lucy Elkin prosecutrix, was fined a nominal amount and sent three months to the work house. The prisoner was recommended to mercy by the jury that convicted him.

John Nelson, pleaded guilty to assault and battery on James Charles, was fined a nominal sum and sent to the workhouse for three months.

Peter Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Eisely and Mary Wittsman, disorderly house, with a recommendation to mercy for the last named, were disposed of as follows: Miller and Eisely one year at the workhouse, and Witteman ten days in jail.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Michael Curley.	Karl Kraze.
Robert Setters.	Conrad Orth.
Fred Guppert.	Geo. W. Williamson.
John Egan.	W. A. Tyre et al.
Anthony Donnelly.	Carrigan & Walsh.
J. W. Billmeyer.	Chas. Mertz
Annie Buchner.	Griffith Taylor.
Hans Hartmeyer.	John McCabe.
John Meyer.	Andrew Beck.

Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania at its next session for a charter authorizing the company to build a railroad from Oakdale, on the Panhandle Railroad, in Allegheny county, Pa., thence to intersect the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, at or near Wellsville or Liverpool, Ohio, or at Little Beaver Railroad, in the county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT FOTTER, Allegheny County,
J. K. BUCHANAN, Beaver County,
Committees.

OAKDALE, PA., January 1, 1874.

The Duquesne Cook Stove,

which is recognized as the best in the market, is for sale by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. This stove is a charming baker and roaster, is very cleanly, and exceedingly economical in the use of fuel. See it before you purchase any other.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole Manufacturers.

THE SECOND SESSION.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Officer Farnen appeared at the engine house, and the jury again assembled, when the officer was sworn. He testified as follows: I was on duty on that beat on Wednesday night; shortly after twelve o'clock on Thursday morning I heard a noise as if of a fall, at the corner of Miltenberger street and Fifth avenue, where I was stationed; I went to the engine house, from whence I heard the cry of "fire!" "fire!" found Sweeny bleeding in a leaning posture as if a about to rise; Donahue told me to arrest that man, pointing to Wunderlich; don't know who struck Sweeny; Wunderlich seemed much excited, and wanted to assist Mr. Busha to take Sweeney to the doctor; Wunderlich and Sweeny in my judgment were both under the influence of liquor; there had been some trouble previous to this, about twenty minutes to twelve that night.

John Schreiber, who placed the leeches to Sweeny's face, was next sworn, but his testimony elicited nothing.

A DIVIDED JURY.

The jury tried to agree again upon a verdict, but it was a failure just then. Two of them wanting to bring in a verdict against Wunderlich, as hastening the death of Sweeny, while the other four were in favor of a verdict of death from *delerium tremens*. At last at the request of one of them, Donahue again went over his testimony, but the jurymen were not yet satisfied and another parley ensued, which was only ended for a time, in order to send for Dr. Sheridan. Mr. Beecher was sent for the "medecine man," but as the doctor wasn't at home, he didn't come. The jury then hung fire for another hour, and finally adjourned to meet again at half past seven o'clock this evening at the Coroner's office, when the physicians will again be examined.

THE WORK HOUSE.

An Appropriation of $100,000 to Complete the Building.

Saturday morning the Prison Board of the county held a regular monthly meeting, Judge Sterrett presided. Judges Collier, Ewing and White, Sheriff Hare, Commissioners Stuckrath and Beckert, and Controller Warner were also present.

George R. White, Esq., President, and Henry Cordier, Esq., Superintendent of the County Work House, presented themselves and made a statement with reference to the plans and requirements of that institution in the completion of the buildings now in course of construction, and new buildings to be constructed. They urged the necessity for the completion of the work as quickly as possible, and asked for an appropriation of the funds necessary for the purpose.

Judge Ewing thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board agree to appropriate and pay to the Managers of the Allegheny county Work-house, within the year 1874, the sum of $100 000, from the proceeds of liquor licenses; so much thereof as may be necessary to erect and complete the necessary buildings, workshops and improvements now contemplated by said Board, on the Workhouse property, to be paid from time to time, by warrants, drawn on the Treasurer of the Board by the President and Secretary of the Board.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The appropriation was put at this figure so as to provide for all contingencies and thus do away with the necessity of making more appropriations in that direction in the future. The money is to be used for the erection of two buildings for the officers of the institution, building a new storage house for the finished barrels, completing the female wing of the building and grading of the grounds.

The Board also decided that five members hereafter should constitute a quorum.

After ordering warrants for several small bills the Board adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Conflagration at the East End—Several Houses Destroyed and One Man Burned to Death—Two Children Severely Injured—The Central Stock Yards in Imminent Danger—Loss $12,000, Insurance $5,100.

A fire which proved disastrous to both life and property broke out yesterday morning shortly after four o'clock in East Liberty, and, owing to various causes, every building adjacent to the centre of conflagration was destroyed. The flames were first seen bursting out of a one story frame building opposite the main street of the stock yards, and on the north side of the railway track. This structure was about two hundred feet in length and had been built originally for a bowling alley. As soon as persons in the vicinity discovered the fire, the hose used at the Liberty yards was brought into requisition and efforts made to prevent it spreading to the Central Hotel, which was separated from the burning building by a narrow alley, but owing to the fact that no nozzle could be found, nothing effective was done.

The growing fire was soon seen at the Rush House and an alarm signaled from box 246 located at that point. The engine and hose from Hiland avenue responded, but, unfortunately, the firemen, unaware of where their services were most needed drove to the Eastern Exchange Hotel. A line of hose was laid, but the delay already encountered, and time necessarily occupied in placing the hose in position, gave the flames such a start that the entire department, had it been on the grounds, could not have saved the doomed buildings.

The fire had in twenty minutes attached and completely enveloped in their order the old bowling alley, the Central Hotel, Smith & Porter's restaurant, a building occupied by a barber, and several sheds and outhouses in the rear of these. So quickly had it gained headway that the gathering crowd was wholly powerless to save property, and, with an unimportant exception, buildings and contents were utterly destroyed.

The horrifying feature of the disastrous occurrence was the burning to death of a young man named Warren T. Bradley, who, with three companions, occupied part of the bowling alley as lodgings. The latter succeeded in scrambling to a window and escaping the terrible peril which surrounded him. Bradley, however, was not so fortunate, and his body, with the legs and one arm almost entirely charred through, was taken from the ruins. It was through a rear window where the ill fated man had got in his endeavors to save himself, but overtaken by the quickly advancing fire, and probably confused by smoke and fright, was incapable of going any further. Deceased was a native of Bridgeport, Conn., where his widow and children reside. He had been employed as a clerk in the neighborhood for some time, but recently his employers curtailed their business, and he had engaged to work for drovers in assisting to load and unload live stock.

Those who escaped did so narrowly, and it is a matter for astonishment that all did not meet with the same fate. One of them testified at the Coroner's office, this afternoon that the first intimation they had of the fire was by the falling in of a part of the roof; as it was, the shirt was almost burned off his back. At Smith & Porter's, the latter had his hair singed, and two of Mr. Smith's children were burned severely about the neck and body. Happening at the hour it did, and taking the inflammable nature of the material comprising the buildings into consideration, it is wonderful that others were not injured.

The total loss will reach about $12,000, and so far as ascertained, is as follows: The bowling alley occupied by —— Goff and owned by John Fox, was valued at $2,500, and insured for $1,500, through in what company was not ascertained. The Central Hotel, occupied by John W. Clark and owned by G. Frey, was valued at $3,500, on which there is a policy in the Allemania of $2,500. Mr. Clark's loss will be over $3,000, on which there was no insurance. He had recently refitted the house, and opened it for business last Thursday. Smith & Porter lose $1,900, on which there is insurance to the amount of $1,100. No further losses could be ascertained, but the above includes nearly all. All these buildings were completely destroyed, and only articles of small value were being a lot of cigars. The barber shop was a one-story building of but a few hundred dollars in value. We did not learn the name of the owner. In one of the numerous sheds were ten porkers, which might have been saved, but were neglected until too late to prevent them being turned into roast pig *a la Africanae*. As to the origin of the fire, Chief White is of the opinion that it was from a stove pipe in Goff's saloon.

The block destroyed is isolated from other buildings, and the brisk east wind which was blowing at the time, did not do the damage that would otherwise have been done, had the neighborhood been in a more favorable condition. A favorable circumstance is also ascribed the safety of the stock yards, as had the breeze been southerly, every shed in the yard would have been destroyed.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet this afternoon.

····Four subpœnas in divorce were awarded on Saturday.

····Those persons who thought winter was over, find they were mistaken.

····An extensive land slide near Karns City, on the A. V. R. R., on Saturday, delayed travel somewhat.

····The Mt. Washington school house, just completed, cost $40,000, instead of $25,000, as was first estimated.

····Messrs. Fetzer & Myers recently sold fifty acres of oil territory near Millerstown, to Capt. Grace, for $350 an acre.

····The water rent bill will come up in its third reading and final passage at Harrisburg, during the present week.

····The Clark-McCully bond of friendship case has been certified to the Common Pleas Court, where it will be tried in its turn.

····Three persons were immersed in the Monongahela river, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, from the foot of Smithfield street.

····William Herriott has been workhoused for six months, by acting Mayor McMasters, for being under the ban of suspicion of not being honest.

····Work on the Union Bridge is progressing, and it is expected that the first span from the Pittsburgh side will be completed by the middle of April.

····March has come in like a lion, or like lions are supposed to go in anywhere. The roaring aside, it came in Saturday more like a polar bear.

····The citizens of Mt. Washington want their streets macadamized—or in some way rendered passable. In a moral point of view alone, it would pay.

····Small shipments of coal are being made during the present rise, but the stock afloat is now so small that no large runs need be expected for some time.

····The Connellsburg *Herald* has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved, and it may now be ranked as among the best country papers in the State.

····The Twenty third ward Republicans hold a meeting at the club room, corner of Hazlewood and second avenues, this evening to complete their organization.

····Question—Whether the accounts in today's papers of the East End fire will eschew that grandiloquent burst of rhetoric "fell a prey to the devouring element" was wrung.

····Saliva receptacles are sadly needed in the water commission rooms. A "from fair to middling" brussel sweep might be saved by a small expenditure that way.

····A little boy had the flesh torn from his right arm, above the elbow, at A. J. Nellis & Co.'s agricultural works, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, on Saturday morning.

····A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will be held this evening to hear the report of the committee appointed some months since, to care for the poor in the ward.

····Rev. Wilson preached one of the ablest sermons last evening, in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, we have listened to for years. The latter part of his discourse was indeed "touching." So much so, brother Hanna smiled.

····Jacob Smith, White and John Anderson, colored, were jailed on Saturday, by acting Mayor McMasters, for burglarizing Robert Herring's saloon, on Wood street. The property stolen was recovered by officers Horson and Fowler.

····On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, a brakeman on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. had his right hand and arm smashed while coupling two cars near Sedgwick street, Allegheny. He was assisted to his home, and Dr. Buchanan summoned.

····Capt. Devinney, Supervising Inspector of this Port, has affirmed the decision of the Board of Local Inspectors of Steamboats, in suspending pilot Abe McDonald for neglecting the "code" and causing a collision of the steamers Fleetwood and Fearless some months ago.

····Mayor Blackmore is weather bound at his residence, Wylie avenue—the doctors refusing to permit him to pass its portals until winter stops lingering on the knees of spring. The weather Saturday night blew the bespoke "blow" to his hopes of a visit to Municipal hall.

····The alarm of fire from box 58, Allegheny, yesterday morning was occasioned by a slight fire in a dwelling house of Frank Hupp, corner of Spring Garden avenue and Center street, Sixteenth ward. The fire was put out before the Department arrived and the damage was immaterial.

····About nine o'clock on Saturday night a large portion of the stone wall, at the stone convent at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, fell down. A portion of it fell upon a stable built under it and crushed it in and killed a horse that was in the horse and stable belonged to a negro teamster.

····It is said that South Siders have discovered that they are entitled to the benefit of the two-thirds rate of taxation, and consequently propose to make an effort for a reconsideration of the Appropriation Ordinance. This whole matter, it is likely to be taken to the Courts before all the parties interested are satisfied.

····On Saturday evening, as one of the Pleasant Valley street railway cars was crossing the Hand street bridge, on its way to Allegheny, some person, unseen in the darkness, reached over and stole the little tin box containing the conductor's change, and which was fastened to the dash board. The box contained about $18.

····The doors of McClelland's drug store, corner Federal and Robinson street, Allegheny, were found standing open at an early hour yesterday morning by officer Geary. He at once suspected burglary, and another officer and he searched the rooms, but no burglar was found. It is supposed that the wind blew the doors open, they not having been securely fastened.

····The Union Depot was quite animated yesterday afternoon. The Oates troupe departed, Kirally, Cooke & Black Crook troupes, passed through *en route* to Chicago. The latter stopped at the Union Depot Hotel for dinner. Their baggage car had a cracked wheel and their "idols" were transferred to another car, which delayed them about two hours.

····The McGarvin well No. 2, at Petrolia, reached fourth sand on Friday morning, and commenced flowing at intervals. It is said it will be good for six hundred barrels the first twenty-four hours. Owned by Vandergrift & Forman.

····The strike of the puddlers at a rolling mill east of any fourth ward well on the line which has been run to Armstrong run developments, confirming the theories entertained since the first strike in the fourth sand.

····The Great Western Mutual Building and Loan Association has effected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Alex. McFarland; Vice President—Geo. A. Banantine; Treasurer—Geo. W. Rankin; Secretary—Richard Barry; Directors—Alex. McKeefrey, W. J. Dole, E. F. Hutchison, Eugene Walker, John B. McCabe, Samuel Woods, Jr., T. B. Cook, S. E. Bown, —— Short, Wm. Wassell, W. J. Carey, W. A. McLaughlin.

····Since Alderman McMasters held the conspiracy hearing in the Common Pleas Court house, he has been honored (?) (if we're with the bravest title of Judge, and now the average Fifth warder of "unlicerified" description thinks that it was a lucky thing for Mr. Waite that he was appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court before Judge McM entered the city business, as, if not, it might have been McMasters C. J. quoted on questions of national jurisprudence in years to come.

PERSONAL.

***Col. Phillips, who has been ill for so long, is announced as convalescent—a fact which will be received with much pleasure by a host of friends.

The officers and teachers of Emory M. E. church, East Liberty, presented their pastor, Rev. W. A. Davidson, with a gold headed ebony cane, suitably inscribed, last week. The ladies of the mite society of the church also, a short time since, presented the same reverend gentleman with a handsome dressing gown. Dr. Davidson is closing up his third year as pastor of this church, and according to church law must resign the charge. Their testimonials speak well for the success which has attended his ministerial career among this people.

ORDER OF COURT.

The Nation Trust Company Bank Building to be Sold.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, John H. Bailey, Esq., receiver in the case of R. J. McGowan vs. the Nation Trust Company, presented a petition asking for an order to sell the unfinished building originally intended as a banking house for the Nation Trust Company, and belonging to that now badly bed-ridden concern. The property is at Penn avenue and Stevenson alley, and is in an advanced stage toward completion. The petition sets forth that the request is made with the consent of the plaintiff and the representatives of the stockholders.

The court ordered the lot and building to be sold, subject to all liens and incumbrances, on the following terms: One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest on the deferred payments, the purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises, with the condition in said mortgage that, in case default be made in the payment of any installment of principal or interest for a period of thirty days after the same shall become due, that every part of the whole of the said principal sum and interest to become due, and a writ of seire facias may at once be issued on said mortgage and prosecuted to judgment, and execution for the whole amount of said principal and interest then unpaid. And, further, that Robert Dickson, trustee of the Nation Trust Company, make and execute a deed of conveyance of said lot to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, upon compliance with the terms and conditions of said sale.

Adequate notice of sale is to be given through at least two city papers and by hand-bills posted in the vicinity of the premises.

McKEESPORT ENTERPRISE.

A New Rolling Mill for the Town—A Joint Stock Committee to be Formed.

The citizens of McKeesport just now are considering the feasibility of erecting a new iron mill there. A meeting to take the preliminary action in the matter was held last week. Major J. F. Ryan presided. Mr. David Richards, one of the chief movers in the matter was called upon, and said that Mr. McClean, owner of the property known as the Pollock farm, had made a proposition to sell a rigat for the mill, at any price that three of a Committee should place upon it. If this was not satisfactory, he would donate the ground and take some stock in the enterprise.

It was stated that the probable cost of a mill would be sixty to sixty five thousand dollars.

After the matter had been fully discussed, on motion Messrs. Learn, Gamble and Richards were appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the association in accordance with the mining and manufacturing laws of the State, and to report to another meeting to be held on Thursday evening of this week.

INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL FIELDS.

The Quantity of Black Diamonds in the Vicinity of Elizabeth—A Cheerful Outlook for Consumers.

The coal works within a radius of two miles of Elizabeth and West Elizabeth are taking out about sixty thousand bushels of coal per day. This radius sixteen square miles—gives us 10,240 acres; supposing that one-half of this is underlaid with coal, we have 5,120 acres of that mineral to be taken out within two miles of the town. At the present rate, it will require a century to mine the coal in this small radius, and already some of the companies operating here have reached outside the limits of it. At seven cents per bushel, this coal would bring $35,840,000. This, the price paid for loading is all expended in the community, and circulates very rapidly through the hands of the laborers and business men to whom it is principally paid.

From this it will be seen that our coal fields are practicably inexhaustible, and that the supply will overrun the demand does not seem probable, taking into consideration the reviving of trade and the rapid and steady growth of our country, with its thousand-and-one new-born necessities for coal, light and heat. Not only have we at our doors the two miles referred to, but engineers state that an entry driven from here to Dagg's Ferry, twelve miles above, by the river route, but only five by a direct route an immense body of coal can be reached and emptied into the river at this place, saving the toll of one lock and barring the piers of one bridge. This seems to be the most practicable and economical way of taking out this coal, and it will at no distant day, prove a valuable tributary to our wealth. The capital required to operate this plan, would necessarily be large, but the coal can now be bought at a lower figure than ever in the future, and we doubt not that many of the owners of coal properties on the route would lend encouragement to such an enterprise, by taking a heavy proportion of the stock in such an organization. This is a matter which has been occasionally mentioned for some years past, and is worthy the thoughtful consideration of those engaged in the coal trade, as well as those on the course. Much longer railways than this would be are operated in the anthracite producing regions for the purpose of producing and bringing to market or the trunk lines that mineral.—*Elizabeth Black Diamond.*

CHAPTER OF FATALITIES.

Coroner's Inquests Sudden Deaths—Crushed by a Log.

On yesterday, Coroner McClain held an inquest on the body of Robert Dalzell, who was found dead in bed, at his residence on Spring alley, near Sixteenth street, yesterday morning. The deceased had been suffering from consumption the past eight months. On Saturday he went to work as usual, and he retired to rest about midnight of the same day. Yesterday morning, ceased not coming down, about nine o'clock, his brother went to his room and called him, but receiving no response, he entered the room, opened a blind and found his brother lying dead upon the bed. Dr. Rex stated that the deceased died of consumption. A verdict in accordance was rendered. Deceased was twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He worked in the Superior Rail Mills in Allegheny.

A MAN KILLED FROM HEART DISEASE.

On Saturday, Coroner McClain held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Emma Bauser, who had died rather suddenly. As the woman had been suffering from heart disease for some time past, it was clearly shown that was the cause of her death, a verdict in accordance was rendered. She leaves a husband and an infant child. Her home was in Wellsville, Ohio.

KILLED BY A ROLLING LOG.

On Saturday morning, Coroner McClain held an inquest on the body of Weeden Boothe, who was killed at Port Perry by a log rolling down on him. Deceased was assisting a friend to unfasten a net, when a log on the side of the hill became loosened, and rolled down on him from an abutment, crushing him and killing him almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A CONTESTED WILL.

A Romance of the Suburbs—John Swords, or the Adopted Children.

At a hearing in a contested will case before the Register Saturday, some facts were elicited which might, by a stretch of the imagination, form the ground work for a small sized romance. It seems that John Swords was formerly a well-to-do farmer of Shaler township, and with his wife, owned and occupied a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty acres for many years. A long time ago, being childless, the couple determined to raise some body else's children in the absence of any of their own flesh and blood. They accordingly adopted Henry Shupp and Adeline Cooper, both mere infants. In the course of time the youth and maiden arrived at dimensions which made them useful about the farm, and were accustomed to call Mr. Swords father and his wife mother. They were indeed the pride of the old folks